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OLSZOWSKI PRAVDA ARTICLE ON PRAGUE PCC SESSION

For the text of an article by Stefan Olzowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and Polish foreign minister, on the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee [PCC] held in Prague in early January, published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 February, Second Edition, see the Eastern Europe section of the 9 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT HEADS MEET IN PRAGUE

LD031330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, today received the leaders of the delegations which took part in the Prague meeting of deputy leaders on the international departments of the fraternal parties of socialist countries. The meeting assessed the current international situation and the tasks stemming from the situation for the fraternal parties, primarily in averting the danger of war and for preserving world peace.

USSR, HUNGARY, SFRY SIGN TRANSPORT AGREEMENTS

LD051130 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 4 (MTI) -- This year's Soviet-Hungarian railway coordination talks wound up Friday in Zahony, east Hungary, with the signing of protocols and agreements.

Bilateral railway deliveries are to surpass 18 million tons in 1983. The Soviet Union is to deliver 13.5 million tons of freight to the Zahony border station, while Hungarian deliveries are expected to exceed 4.5 million tons. Steadier timing of shipments, the further development of container and reloading-free transport are envisaged.

The Soviet-Hungarian talks were joined also by the representatives of the Yugoslav railways. The specialists of the three countries have signed documents concerning the handling of Soviet-Yugoslav freight in transit while passing through Hungary.

GDR DELEGATE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD081548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva, 8 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR will strive at the Geneva Disarmament Committee talks to make an active and constructive contribution toward overcoming the deadlock in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament, GDR Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder underlined on Tuesday at the plenary meeting of this 40-state body. Never before has the alternative confronting the Disarmament Committee been so clear as today: Either disarmament agreements that make peace more secure will be concluded, or the continued arms race will bring humanity nearer to the brink of a nuclear holocaust.

"The year 1983 must not turn into 'missiles year,' for the consequences would be fateful for all peoples," Dr Herder said. A way out of the present complex situation had been shown by the Warsaw Pact states and their Prague declaration, in which they set out a convincing program for agreements on arms limitation and disarmament. The Prague proposals make it clear that in the age of nuclear weapons there could be no security for one side at the expense of another.

In view of the undisguised intention of the U.S. to gear its armament toward a nuclear first-strike against the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states as well as toward a prolonged nuclear missiles war, the treatment of all proposals for meeting the danger of a nuclear war is the most important task for the Geneva Disarmament Committee.

Together with other socialist countries, the GDR supports the proposals of the group of 21 nonaligned and neutral states to include a corresponding item on the agenda of the Disarmament Committee talks and to form a special working party to this end.

With its positive response to the Swedish proposal for a nuclear-free zone along the dividing line between NATO and Warsaw Pact states, the GDR has made a concrete contribution to lowering the level of nuclear confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. However, a precondition in this is that the principle of equality and equal security be guaranteed.

GEOLOGICAL TASKS OVERFULFILLED LAST YEAR

AU061744 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Tirana, February 6 (ATA) -- The Albanian geologists realized the tasks of January in all the economic and financial indexes. The plan of the two first years of the present 5-year plan, 1981-1985, was realized and overfulfilled.

Higher results were achieved in ensuring the industrial and geological reserves for some of the main minerals of the country, hence the tasks in securing the industrial preserves of copper ore during 1981-1982 was overfulfilled by 7.5 per cent, coal 45.5 per cent, iron nickel 34.2 per cent, nickel-silicate 26.7 per cent. A good work has been made by the Albanian geologists especially last year. During this period they worked to research and discover 35 different minerals and to secure drinking and industrial water for the new dwelling places and various agricultural and industrial projects set up recently. They concentrated their attention mainly in chromium, copper, coal, iron-nickel, nickel-silicate ores. Good results were scored in discovering many minerals. Hence, the annual task to ensure industrial reserves in copper ore was overfulfilled about 10.5 per cent, geological reserves 18 per cent; in coal the tasks were overfulfilled respectively about 53 and 83 per cent, in iron-nickel 37.8 and 23.2 per cent, in nickel-silicate 28 and 36.2 per cent, etc. Higher results were scored in securing the reserves for asbestos mineral, pyrite, polymetals, bituminous coal, clay for bricks and cement, quartz sand, kaolin, vulcanic glass, etc.

This year, the Albanian geologists have planned to increase by 6 percent the volume of geological drillings, as against the figure of last year. Until 1985, as against 1980, the chromium ore extraction is forecast to be about 29 per cent higher, that of copper ore about 53 per cent higher, iron nickel about 2.5 times higher, etc. The extraction of the minerals of phosphorites, quartz, rock salt, olivinites, bauxites, nickel-silicate, etc, will grow too.

IMPROVEMENT IN DEMOGRAPHIC INDEXES REPORTED

AU081103 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Tirana, February (ATA) -- As a result of the all-round care shown of the protection and strengthening of the health of the people and the numerous measures adopted by the party and people's power for the constant growth of the well-being of the people, the demographic indexes have improved in Albania. The studies made in the postliberation years goes on at fast rates. The number of population as against 1983 is 2.6 times greater. According to calculations, in 2000 the population of Albania will amount to 4 million inhabitants. The average annual rate of the growth of population during the recent years has been 3-4 times higher than the average annual rate of different countries of Europe. This is a result of the increase of the birth rates and the reduction of mortality. The average life-span of the population, as one of the figures of the well-being of the people, has become 69 years, as against 38 before liberation.

The population of Albania is the youngest in Europe. Its average age is 25 years. Over 48 per cent of our population is made up of people under 20 years of age. This constantly guarantees the labour forces and prevents the nation from growing old. Despite the high rates of the increase of the number of ablebodied forces, all of them are employed in Albania. Hence, during the last year alone, over 50 thousand of new labor forces were employed. About 10 times more new forces equal with the whole number of the working people Albania had altogether before liberation will be employed during this five-year plan. Most of them will be engaged in production front.

SENATOR D'AMATO CRITICIZED OVER ANTONOV CASE

AU072031 Sofia BTA in English 2005 GMT 7 Feb 83

["Meaningful Privilege" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Feb 7 (BTA political observer Krasimir Drumev) -- In the state of New York there lives a senator-Republican of Italian origin, Mr Alfonse d'Amato, who like many other American politicians is impatient to enter the history of international relations as a pioneer of a new "cold war" between the East and the West. The Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov was just arrested in Rome, and the judicial inquiry against him started, when the senator began giving interviews right and left for magazines and television companies, stressing he was absolutely sure in the existence of a conspiracy of the "Bulgarian secret services" against the pope. The senator was not at all disturbed by the fact that there is no evidence whatsoever. He was simply following the logic of his mind and this logic made him believe that "the Bulgarians have acted on instructions from the Russians".

We would not have troubled ourselves with the comic efforts of the senator to attract the public eye on himself, if it wasn't for a mysterious fact which became known these days. Since Mr d'Amato was discontented with the scepticism as expressed by some Western intelligence services in the existence of a Bulgarian conspiracy against the pope, he boarded a plane and landed in Rome. That is how he had explained the aim of his flight to the ANSA agency: I would like to collect as much information as possible on the attempted assassination and on its eventual international ties. We shall check data and reports, the senator has said further on and has expressed his intentions to review the testimony of the terrorist Agca and to meet the Italian investigators.

In other words, Mr d'Amato is about to do something refused to anybody else by the Italian laws. These laws ban any violation of the investigation secrecy and refuse to allow permission to official Bulgarian representatives to cast an eye on the files of the inquiry in spite the fact that the accusations are made against a Bulgarian citizen.

The newspaper STAMPA which came out with the headline "American Senator in Italy Will 'Investigate' the Bulgarian Trial" reported that he had already met the minister of internal affairs, Mr Rognoni.

Mr d'Amato has added before the ANSA agency that he was to make his investigations "public for the Americans and for the citizens of the free world." But his anti-communism suggests to us that "the free world" will hardly be able to rely on his information, if instead of a "Bulgarian" he comes across a .... Western trail. In any case he will certainly try to follow the direction he wishes for this precisely is the aim of his interference in the affairs of Roman magistrature?

We can add in conclusion that this senator is a member of an American instance [as received] which bears the name of "Commission for Observation of the Adherence to the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference." It is worth noting also that the document of this conference has a special chapter dealing with human rights. These rights are equal for all, including the innocent Sergey Antonov now in prison".

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BENIN

AU071947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Excerpt] The delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council, headed by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, has returned to Sofia from friendly visit to Benin.

BLOC TRADE: PROBLEM FOR KREISKY TALKS IN U.S.

AU081234 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Feb 83 p 4

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in column "Foreign Political Note": "Pressure Under the Guise of 'Partnership'"]

[Text] Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's visit to the United States took -- at least according to the officially published reports -- a normal course; there were no conflicts. Last Thursday, at last, Kreisky met with Reagan at a lunch at which no details were discussed. They only paid polite compliments to one another. However, in a speech delivered at the Washington Press Club, Kreisky spoke in favor of a beneficial political and economic cooperation between East and West, even though "some people in the United States cast doubts on it." He called on the Reagan administration to "seriously discuss" the reduction of the feverish arms buildup with the Soviet Union. In this connection he also indirectly criticized Alois Mock, the representative of the opposition OeVP [Austrian People's Party], who -- at the head of a delegation of the European Democratic Union -- had paid a visit to President Reagan a few days earlier. Mock supported the idea of the "West's military strength" and expressed himself in favor of Reagan's "zero option" in the issue of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe. Kreisky depicted the delegation of the Democratic Union as an "extremely conservative association."

For Kreisky, however, the most important issue was the U.S. pressure as regards Austrian trade relations with the socialist countries. Not so long ago, Washington criticized the Austrian Government for transfering the latest Western technology to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is a politically weighty issue for the Austrian chancellor, because the Austrian public has interpreted Washington's criticism as interference in Austria's internal affairs. Bruno Kreisky declared that the Austrian Government alone will decide these issues, but details about the talks have not been made public.

According to the daily DIE PRESSE, U.S. Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger is of the opinion that these differences must be resolved through "quiet diplomatic channels." However, the problem will remain a subject of talks between Washington and Vienna, because "one has to agree on how to proceed" as regards the issues of the East-West trade. From this it is obvious that Washington has not come to terms with Vienna's resistance and is continuing its pressure under the guise of "understanding and partnership." The objective is to drag neutral Austria into the "psychological warfare" against the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. One of the forms of this "partnership" pressure is restricting the imports of Austrian steel to the United States. Following the official part of his visit, Kreisky spent 2 more days in New York, and after a brief stopover in Paris will return to Vienna tomorrow. For the Austrian Government it is necessary to resolve and clarify that issue before elections to be held in the second half of April.

COLOTKA MEETS WITH OFFICIALS ON SLOVAK HOUSING

LD090348 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Comrade Peter Colotka has had a working meeting with chairman of the Slovak Association of Housing Cooperatives Stefan Blazek and other officials. They noted that the housing fund and membership of the association is constantly on the increase, but greater attention must be paid to cooperation between housing cooperatives in Slovakia and the national committees and building organizations in order to increase the housing standards of the cooperatives' members. Present at the meeting were also Julius Hanus, Slovak first deputy premier, and Dusan Miklanek, minister of construction.

DEPUTY PREMIER REVIEWS NUCLEAR POWER PLANS

AU031350 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 28 Jan 83 p 3

[Interview given by Ladislav Gerle, candidate of sciences and CSSR deputy premier, to L. Kyptova: "An Exacting Year of Our Atomic Times"; date and place of interview not given]

[Summary] We have asked Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR Government Commission for resolving issues connected with ensuring regular fuel and power deliveries to our national economy, about the tasks in our nuclear power program and the problems we will have to resolve.

[Question] "As we know, we have entered the new year with a rather tense fuel-power balance; and, despite the winter situation which so far has been favorable, this fact continues to be reflected in the entire national economy." What has caused this?

[Answer] The cause is not the failure to extract enough coal or produce enough energy, but "the failure to handle them according to the rules of maximum effectivness. In spite of all the measures we have taken in this connection, in spite of certain partial successes, the demands of the entire Czechoslovak economy on power continue to be about one-fifth higher than those on comparable West European countries with a developed industry."

[Question] Thus only consistently rationalized consumption can lead to a balanced situation....

[Answer] That is so; but it will be neither simple nor cheap to achieve the desirable turn in the effective use of fuel and power resources. We will have to "carry out extensive reconstruction and modernization work." The state target Program 02, which is aimed at rationalizing the consumption, savings and use of all kinds of fuels and energy energy, has been brought up-to-date and will be expanded to include other suggestions and possibilities revealed by the current social review of the handling of fuels and energy.

Nevertheless, the mere fulfillment of rationalization programs will not be sufficient to fully cover the growing demands on energy consumption in the future, even if it enables us to get energy for half the price of newly built resources. We will have to build new resources, too, "and the only chance we have here are the nuclear power stations."

Already in the present 5-year plan we count on the nuclear power industry accounting for the entire increase of electric power production -- "that is, about 6.5 billion kWh of electric power." This is why we are impatient for the conclusion of the V-2 nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice and the one in Dukovany, why we refuse to tolerate delays and shortcomings in these construction projects.

We all know that we use up practically 70 percent of all our primary power resources produced -- solid fuel, mostly brown coal -- for producing electric power or heat. But even today we are extracting in the North Bohemian basin "roughly 3.5 percent of our coal reserves annually." The amounts we spend on developing extraction in the basin are increasing, but the effect produced is less than we were used to; and the entire development is "accompanied by certain problems which can be resolved only with difficulty." We will have to become resigned to the fact that, in the future, coal extraction will first stagnate, and then decline. We can neither count on stepping up the production of bituminous coal, nor on increasing the imports of primary energy resources from abroad -- rather, the opposite will be true.

We will have to speed up the building of the nuclear power stations -- in the Seventh 5-Year Plan they will also "have to make up for the reduced production of electric power on the basis of fossil fuels to the tune of about 3.5 billion kWh."

[Question] Which items of the program for building nuclear power stations are currently the most topical?

[Answer] Currently, the nuclear power industry is the best worked-out development program, with clearly integrational contents; for instance, we now have intergovernmental agreements with the USSR "on cooperation in building 12 blocs with VVER 440-type reactors" -- four blocs in Jaslovske Bohunice, four in Dukovany, and four in Mochovce -- and four blocs with VVER 1000 reactors in Temelin, South Bohemia where construction has recently started. The agreement on cooperation in the second phase of building this station, which concerns two production blocs, was signed at the end of last year. All these facilities should be in operation by 1995, so that in the next 12 years we would acquire a total of 9,280 MW installed output; and for all these facilities we will be getting nuclear fuel from the USSR on the basis of contracts already concluded.

Our industry has coped with the production of components for the VVER 440 blocs, both for us and for other CEMA countries, such as Hungary (Paks). But we must also prepare to build and produce blocs with higher-generation reactors. The first 1000 MW bloc will be put into operation in Temelin by 31 December 1990, the fourth and last in 1995. And we also expect a contractual specification of mutual deliveries of such equipment among CEMA countries this year.

[Question] Serious shortcomings discovered in V-2 Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany projects led to considerable delays, which made it necessary toward the end of last year to postpone the deadlines for putting their first blocs in operation. Can you tell us the reason for this grave decision?

[Answer] That was a truly extreme solution, and "any further postponement of these deadlines is absolutely out of the question from the viewpoint of the balance of resources and electric power production." We "just cannot make do without" the output of these facilities.

You ask about causes. The initial problems, difficulties and delays seemed easy to correct; but they grew and grew; then the assembling of technical installations became delayed; the measures taken in the second quarter of 1982 were insufficiently effective, and the improvement proved insubstantial. Currently the lag in the V-2 project is expected to amount to 6 months, and in Dukovany to 9 months; the next blocs are expected to be commissioned in 1-year or even shorter intervals. I must add that we have taken measures to ease the impact of the 6-month loss of V-2 production on this year's economy, but in 1984 the loss will amount to about 3.5 kWh, as compared with the plan for electric power production with which we reckoned.

[Question] But why have the constructors of these two projects not made use of our experience in building the V-1 station in Bohunice? That project did not have any such complicated problems....

[Answer] We did think that after certain adjustments of the construction and technical part we would then just have to follow a path we knew well. But the new improved project needed different preparation and different budget deliberations; the documentation was handed over gradually, the suppliers were not properly prepared, the building organizations took upon themselves lower working tasks than was desirable; the production of certain components was not ensured in time; and both projects lacked sufficient qualified manpower.

The suppliers did not make use of the opportunity to "overstep the financial volumes of last year's state plan," and thus work began to accumulate in the first months of this year. During my visit to the two projects on 17 January 1983, I saw that the "adopted rates of construction still do not correspond to actual needs." Shift work is not properly organized, there is practically no work on weekends, and there is not enough manpower on the spot.

[Question] Would it not be better for just one enterprise or organization to bear responsibility for organizing the construction, one standing under the management of the Ministry of Fuel and Power?

[Answer] I believe that this role must be played by the Energoprojekt Enterprise, as the general designer. In the V-1 we have already set up -- and in Dukovany we will probably do likewise -- a "specialized operational group of people who will deal with the problems and, under the Energoprojekt's management, will begin promptly to resolve all the current shortcomings in all construction phases with the assistance of Soviet experts. We expect this solution to contribute toward a better coordination of the actions of individual supplier organizations."

[Question] Where do we look for a solution in the existing situation; what paths leads toward fulfilling the tasks that are still in store for us in the two projects?

[Answer] The stability and -- no exaggeration! -- the further advance of our national economy depend on the timely construction of these power stations and on their reliable operation. But we must not think that we will get nuclear power no matter what the price. We demand maximum responsibility for every coin spent and a most responsible approach to the fulfillment of all planned tasks. We must realize that this year alone we will invest Kcs4-billion-worth of construction work, deliveries and assembly work in Dukovany -- the daily investment will amount to more than Kcs10 million.

The solution of the situation begins with good design preparation, precise working schedules and definition of tasks in terms of time and material; this is followed by the interlinkage of all plans and by the way the people work on site. All this must radically improve -- we simply have no other solution to offer.

This year we are faced with no less exacting tasks in starting the nuclear power projects in Mochovce and Temelin; and today we are in fact determining whether the deadlines for putting them in operation will be feasible. We must make sure that the current problems are not repeated there.

NEW RESIDENCE REGISTRATION LAW EXPLAINED

AU031528 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Feb 83 p 2

["(SP)" signed article: "Simpler and Speedier; the New Law on Reporting for Registration and on Records"]

[Text] Prague, 1 Feb -- Law No 135/1982 of the Law Code on citizens' reporting for registration and on registration records became valid on the first day of this year. The purpose of this law is to ensure proper and timely notification of, and records on, the place of residence of all our citizens, and at the same time to help alleviate the activity of state bodies and organizations in pursuing their tasks and to help satisfy the citizens' needs.

All of 32 years have passed since the former legal regulations were issued.

During that time there have been certain qualitative changes in adherence to socialist legality and the tightening of citizens' social and personal discipline; likewise, there as been an increase in tourism and the migration of citizens. On the other hand, this basically positive trend also showed certain negative features, particularly a failure to adhere to legal regulations or a trend for violating them. This fact also affected the registration of citizens.

Other reasons for adopting a new law were changes in the organization of our state administration, preparations for computerizing the system of recording the citizens' registration, and also the endeavor to simplify the entire registering system. For instance, the new legal regulation simplifies the duty to de-register. On changing one's permanent place of residence one reports not only the place and beginning of the new permanent residence but also the conclusion of the previous one. This means that the citizen accomplishes both duties in one and the same place, that is, the place where he has moved to. He need no longer de-register in the place of his previous residence first. Our citizens have the duty to notify the appropriate registration office of the change in their permanent residence, as well as their full address, within 3 working days after moving.

The notification of residence for children shows substantial changes. Every child under 15 years of age must be registered for residence (permanent as well as temporary) on independent registration forms. The duty to notify the authorities of the child's permanent place of residence after its birth falls on its legal representative or guardian, who must fulfill it within 3 days after receiving the child's birth certificate.

The former law recognized so-called formal residence, whereby the citizens either did not actually reside at the registered address, or else reported for registration (for reasons of speculation) addresses in old and unsuitable houses that have been written off for major repairs or demolition. The former system also made it possible for any person to register residence in a citizen's apartment without the latter's knowledge or even against his will, since the acknowledgement of the provider of the accommodation was not required. According to the new law No 135/1982 of the Law Code on registration, a citizen now has the duty to submit to the registration office both his citizen's identity card and a document showing his right to use the apartment or room -- such as an agreement between the organization handling the use of apartments and the citizen on the handing-over and taking-over of the apartment; a document on the acquisition of the ownership of a house or apartment; the decision of the building authorities on the commissioning of a house; a decree on the allotment of a place in an enterprise hostel, and so forth. If the citizen does not have such a document, he has to have some written confirmation from the accommodation provider, organization, or citizen. The written confirmation will be noted on the back of the registration slip.

Should the citizen not fulfill all the conditions stipulated by the generally binding legal regulations when reporting for registration at a permanent place of residence -- for instance, if he fails to produce one of the documents stipulated, or if he reports for registration premises which have not been alloted a registration or land-register number, or else submits a citizen's identity card which is no longer valid -- the registration office will refuse to register such a citizen for residence there.

The new law has also brought changes in reporting for registration at a temporary place of residence. It has simplified the reporting duty for temporary residence for those citizens who regularly stay for periods of over 30 days in their recreation premises or in the facilities of the members of their family or of people close to them. This applies mainly to pensioners who spend the summer in country cottages or bungalows. According to the former regulations they had to register a temporary residence in the same place every year, and for the actual time they intended to spend there. The new regulation enables them to report the place of their temporary residence only once every 5 years.

GDR, SWEDISH NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE LETTERS

LD091006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0307 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Berlin, 9 Feb (ADN) -- The following is the text of the letter from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, handed on Monday in Bonn to the federal chancellor of the FRG, Dr Helmut Kohl:

Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
Herr Dr Helmut Kohl

Bonn

Berlin, 4 February 1983

Dear Mr Chancellor:

Allow me to acquaint you with the information that the Swedish Government has asked the Government of the GDR for its views on the proposal of a "nuclear arms-free zone which stretches from the northernmost to the southmost flanks of the two alliances." The SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR have examined this Swedish proposal in detail. They reached the conclusion that the creation of such a zone could be a useful step for the strengthening of peace in Europe and for the continuation of detente.

On this basis the decision was made to support the Swedish initiative. The Swedish Government has meanwhile been officially notified of this: The GDR is prepared -- going beyond the Swedish proposal -- to put the whole of its territory at the disposal of such a zone with due regard for the principle of equlaity and equal security.

On the basis of the importance of the Swedish initiative, of the responsibility of the two German states for peace, and the obligations connected with this to make an active contribution to the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, it would be of great weight if the Government of the FRG would also support this initiative.

I would be most grateful, Mr Chancellor, for a response as to the decision of the FRG.

I append the note from the Swedish Government and the answer of the Government of the GDR.

Respectfully yours,

E. Honecker

Note From the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden

The Government of the GDR
Berlin

The Swedish Government assures the Government of the GDR of its esteem and takes the liberty of drawing the attention of the GDR Government to a proposal which has been submitted by the independent Commission for Disarmament and Security Issues in a report sent to the secretary general of the United Nations and to the General Assembly's second special session on disarmament.

The proposal to create a zone free of nuclear weapons, stretching from central Europe to the northern and southernmost flanks of the two alliances, is fully supported by the Swedish Government.

No nuclear warheads and no siting of such would be permitted in this zone, nor would preparations for the deployment of nuclear warheads or maneuvers involving the simulated deployment of nuclear weapons. The geographical extent of this zone would have to be the subject of talks and should take into consideration the prevailing local conditions. The zone could be 300 km wide. A reliable inspection mechanism would naturally be an important point of negotiation.

Although the creation of such a nuclear weapon-free zone in Europe would possibly involve technical and military considerations and difficulties, of which the Swedish Government is aware, it would raise the nuclear threshold, since the temptation to deploy nuclear weapons early in a conflict would be reduced. Such a zone would be a confidence-building step of the highest order without damaging the security of any one of the states involved. The talks could further or otherwise be linked with the efforts which have already been going on in Vienna for years to establish an approximate parity in conventional potentials.

The Swedish Government permits itself to ask the GDR Government for its views on the proposal of a zone free of nuclear weapons in Europe. It has sent notes with the same content to all member-states of NATO and of the Warsaw Pact as well as to Finland, Ireland, Yugoslavia, Austria, and Switzerland. In addition, it has informed the secretary general of the United Nations of this. The Swedish Government reserves the right to take further initiatives and will brief the GDR Government on the reactions from other governments to which this note has been sent.

The Swedish Government also takes this opportunity to assure the GDR Government of its utmost respect.

8 December 1982

Answering Note From the Government of the GDR

Government of the Kingdom of Sweden
Stockholm

The Government of the German Democratic Republic assures the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden of its esteem and expresses thanks for the note of 8 December 1982, which contains thoughts on the formation of a nuclear combat arms-free zone in Europe.

The Government of the GDR shares the concern of the Swedish Government over the high concentration of nuclear arms on this continent. It is in agreement that everything must be done to reduce nuclear weapons in Europe, even to eliminate them completely. The Swedish proposal offers an opportunity to approach this aim and to reduce the military confrontation in Europe noticeably. At the same time it corresponds to the view of the GDR and the other member-states of the Warsaw Pact that the danger of a nuclear war can be reduced, as well as detente and mutually beneficial cooperation given new impulses, by the creation of nuclear arms-free zones in various regions of Europe.

The creation of such a zone on both sides of the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is considered especially important by the GDR, since the state having the highest density of nuclear weapons is its immediate neighbor and there are plans for stationing further nuclear weapons.

But if the most important military parameters (range, speed, etc) of already existing weapons are taken into consideration, then the proposed width of a nuclear arms-free zone of 150 kms on both sides of this line seems too narrow. A wider zone is necessary for a real increase in security for the states involved and for the whole of Europe. As far as the GDR is concerned, it is prepared, with due regard to the principle of equality and equal security, to form its entire territory into such a zone.

The Government of the GDR is interested in continuing to discuss with representatives of the Swedish Government all resulting questions in connection with the creation of a nuclear-arms-free zone in central Europe. It welcomes the Swedish Government to acquaint it with the reactions of other Euroepan governments, as well as putting the present considerations in more concrete form. The Government of the GDR also uses this opportunity to assure the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden of its highest esteem.

27 January 1983

GERSTNER VIEWS RESPONSE TO CAPITALIST CHALLENGE

DW062023 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] The Washington government had openly proclaimed its goal to arm the Soviet Union to death. Now it rather looks as though the United States is arming itself to death.

This is a dangerous and irresponsible policy, for it involves the danger of war. We have witnessed this fateful crisis-war connection more than once in this century. Whenever crisis is getting beyond the capitalists' control, they seek a way out through war. We know that this is not a way out, for it has been proved sufficiently by life and history. But imperialism is unscrupulous. Just as peace is inherent in socialism, the danger of war is inherent in capitalism.

In this international situation, dear listeners, there can be but one answer on our part -- namely, to let socialism become as strong as possible so that it can oppose the threat of war from the West. This is our policy's clear line, which has been reiterated at the 10th party congress, stipulated in our economic strategy and related to the aggravating conditions by the 4th and 5th plenums.

During the last few months and particularly since the beginning of the year countless proofs have appeared that the GDR working people have understood this challenge and that they commit themselves accordingly. I want to mention the conferences of the best workers in the Gera and Erfurt Bezirke, the party activist meeting of the Berlin construction workers and many other events which were aimed at mobilizing our energies so as to achieve great results in the GDR economy.

Economic work today cannot be separated from policy. It holds true what a speaker in one of the discussions said, that prior to the how comes the why. The opponent has imposed an economic war on us and this means that we must take a militant position. This, dear listeners, is the spirit and the attitude with which work is being performed today in the enterprises. It is a political as well as a moral attitude.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO -- Over the weekend 29-30 January Joachim Naumann, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Mexico, was received for the presentation of his credentials by the Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jan 83 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST ON BUSH VISIT TO ROME, TALKS AT VATICAN

LD072056 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] On the basis of the experiences during his tour of Western Europe so far, no one would have expected Vice President Bush to come up with something new in Rome. Indeed, as you will hear from Ernoe Kiraly's dispatch, he did nothing of the kind.

[Begin recording] It became obvious after the talks held this morning that Bush is repeating the well-known line. He reiterated that the U.S. is striving for a balanced agreement in Geneva and that the zero option is the best kind of accord for this. He claimed that the U.S. is ready to accept all serious Soviet proposals and until any of these are received, the NATO decision of 1979 on the deployment of missiles will remain in force. The Italian standpoint moves along the same lines.

The situation in the Middle East, which has once again become more serious, was the other topic of the talks. Incidentally, this is also on the agenda of a forthcoming Italian-American discussion between Philip Habib, the President's special envoy, and Colombo.

The U.S. vice president's other important engagement took place in the Vatican. No official reports have been published about his 45-minute private talks with the pope. It is understood, in well-informed circles, that besides the problems of the Geneva talks, East-West relations and Poland were also dealt with. On the evening of his arrival George Bush stated that he wanted to ask the pope's wise advice on the most important international issues. Observers in the Vatican feel it equally important that the vice president wants to counterbalance the activities of U.S. bishops who, as it will be recalled, described the nuclear threats employed by Reagan as "immoral" in their pastoral letter.

After all this, there is a great deal of expectation concerning the press conference at which Bush is likely to face more sensitive questions than the amount of information he will reveal about the details of his talks in Rome.

DAILY CITED ON PROSPECTS FOR MADRID CONFERENCE

LD081004 Budapest MTI in English 0623 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 8 (MTI) -- Tuesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP carries a commentary on the prospects of the Madrid conference which is to resume on February 8.

The article read: "Moscow sources, close to the Soviet delegation, indicated that in spite of NATO attempts for the contrary, the latest round of the Madrid conference, which ended on December 17 in Madrid, marked the end of an important stage. Moscow is optimistic about the coming round. The atmosphere of the conference has become more settled, with fewer sharp debates, and more work of the drafting committees...there are more favorable signs than last autumn," states the paper.

"Initiatives (?made in the) interest of European security and peace by other countries are highly appreciated in Moscow. The proposal of the Swedish Government to establish a European nuclear free zone was particularly welcomed.

On Western countries' attempts to sidestep the proposal of the Palme government the paper stresses that several socialist countries including Hungary, have supported the Swedish initiative.

"The most important aim of the Madrid meeting is undoubtedly signatures to an agreement on the convening of a conference on security and confidence-building measures and disarmament. This would contribute to the curbing of military confrontation, the dissolution of mistrust and the reduction of arms forces and armament." "The consultations held between the two Madrid rounds, prove that most participants are of the opinion that a successful conclusion of the meeting is of common interest and that there is a desire to act to this end."

KADAR RECEIVES U.S. BUSINESSMAN HAMMER

LD040040 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has received in parliament Armand Hammer, American public figure and businessman. The meeting was also attended by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. International political and economic issues were discussed with the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

PEACE COUNCIL SESSION HELD 7 FEBRUARY

LD082236 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 7 (MTI) -- President Mrs Nandor Sebestyen announced at the Monday meeting of the Hungarian Peace Council that the Hungarian preparation committee for the world peace rally to be held in Prague will probably be chosen by the end of February with representation of all layers of Hungarian society.

Mrs Sebestyen said: Recently several attempts have been made to confront the peace movements of West Europe and the socialist countries and to prevent their efforts at cooperative work. Such attempts to divide the peace movements must be jointly and consistently forced back. We consider the Prague meeting should emphasize what we have in common, not discuss our differences.

General Secretary Barna Sarkadi Nagy discussed this year's aims. He explained that the Peace Council intended to further broaden the social base of the movement by mobilizing larger masses of young people. In an effort to win writers for the cause, the Hungarian Writers' Union and the Peace Council are to hold a joint forum entitled "Responsibility for the Country and Mankind." A conference on the relationship of the environment and peace and a summer course "People's Friendship will also take place." [quotation marks as received]

'Sharp Debate' at Session

LD082246 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Following the reports delivered at yesterday's meeting of the Hungarian Peace Council, a rather sharp debate got under way. There was an argument, for instance, about the extent to which it is necessary and possible to cooperate, both at home and abroad, with all those who agree on at least one issue, namely the preservation of peace, while taking into account differences in their ideologies and world views. We, the Hungarian press, were also reprimanded in some of the contributions made, on the grounds that often we do not inform the public with sufficiently good arguments and that we fail to do this in the manner of a debate.

There were those who added that an extremely great amount of pressure is being exerted, in and from the West, on the various peace movements. According to the reasoning over there, the many peace movements with different ideologies are, in effect, no more than a Soviet agency, which is also proved, as they claim, by the fact that the activities of all these movements are directed exclusively against the Americans and fail to demand equal disarmament from the Soviets.

The extent to which this is the case can be seen from a major article published in an American newspaper edited in Paris, entitled: "The Peace Movements Must Also Exert Pressure on the East." The report, datelined Vienna, notes that it is unfair to demand that only the United States should dismantle its missiles because the Soviets, too, have nuclear missiles targeted at West Europe.

It happens, quite by coincidence, that an international peace conference is currently being held in the Hofburg Castle in Vienna, hosted by the Austrian Government, at which the U.S. arms policy is once again sharply criticized. The vice president of the International Peace Bureau -- an organization that is far removed ideologically and politically from the World Peace Council -- who happens to be a Catholic priest, has said, for instance, that the West keeps quiet in Geneva about the fact that the zero option repeated, as he put it, parrotlike by the Americans would mean complete disarmament only for the Soviet side. Incidentally, this conference in Vienna was also addressed by Rudolf Staribacher, a member of the Austrian Government.

It is not claimed either by the Hungarian Peace Movement or by West Europeans that only the Americans should disarm. The goal is to remove all nuclear weapons from Europe. To make sure that this takes place, it is impossible to accept that only the Soviet weapons should be reduced to zero while numerous other nuclear weapons would remain in American and NATO hands on the land, air, and seas of Europe. Whether the Netherlands' Peace Council is called a Soviet agency or not, its members, too, have decided at their conference held in Utrecht that they will struggle, using all means and in cooperation with everyone, against the deployment of American nuclear robot planes in the Netherlands.

I know that the question arises in Hungary, too, as to why it should be that our peace movement is progovernment. There are views, particularly among young intellectuals lacking in political experience, according to which if the Netherlanders can demonstrate against American missiles, why should we not demonstrate against Soviet missiles. Why not, indeed? First and foremost, because there are no nuclear weapons on our country's territory; neither are there any plans to deploy them. Another reason is that both the Hungarian and Soviet Governments want to see what all people desiring peace want to achieve, namely, that there should be no nuclear weapons targeted on Europe, either in our country or elsewhere in Europe, including the European territory of the USSR. So, what should we demonstrate against?

The situation is different around Greenham Common in Britain. This is the base at which nuclear robot planes are to be deployed first, against which several British peace organizations have now been demonstrating for weeks. On this occasion mostly women, mothers with children, have demonstrated and expressed in their peculiar way an angry protest against the plan. When Heseltine, British secretary for defense, arrive in a neighboring town he was surrounded by very angry demonstrators. They demanded that he should join in a debate with them, if he was able, and that he should listen to their arguments. The protective ring of policemen could hardly save the defense secretary from the clutches of the angry women.

Incidentally, I believe that the Hungarian peace movement -- just like a large number of European peace organizations of different political views -- is ready for arguments. It is prepared for a debate both at home and abroad.

MTI REPORTS ON BY-ELECTIONS HELD 29 JAN

LD301806 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest January 30 (MTI) -- As reported, by-elections were held Saturday in Hungary.

A new member of the parliament and some 1,300 local council members were elected in constituencies which were not represented because of reasons such as departure or death of previously elected members.

According to previous data the by-elections took place in order. Imre Pozsgay, secretary-general of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front has been elected member of parliament in the parliamentary constituency No. 41 of Budapest. The national Election Presidium is to issue a formal statement on the results of the elections.

HAVASI LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD071642 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] A delegation headed by Ferenc Havasi has left for Moscow. The Central Committee secretary is accompanied by Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier and Hungary's permanent CEMA representative; Matyas Szueroes, head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department; and Laszlo Ballai, head of the Central Committee's Economic Policy Department. The delegation is attending a CEMA conference on economic cooperation.

BENKE DEPARTS FOR PRAGUE MEETING 8 FEBRUARY

LD081054 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 8 (MTI) -- Valeria Benke, member of the HSWP Political Committee, president of the editorial board of TARSADALMI SZEMLE, left for Prague Tuesday to attend a session of editors-in-chief of theoretical and politcial periodicals of socialist countries.

HAVASI, BALLAI WITH LCY DELEGATION

LD051080 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 5 (MTI) -- A delegation of Yugoslav party workers, headed by Dusan Gligoriyevic, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, visited Hungary from January 31 to February 5 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

The delegation held talks with Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of Central Committee, and Laszlo Ballai, head of the HSWP CC's Economic Department. It studied the HSWP's economic and economic management activity.

URBAN ON MARTIAL LAW, AMNESTY, WALESA SUMMONS

LD081922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban held a press conference for foreign journalists today, in which he stated: On the day of the renewal of the Madrid CSCE conference Poland is interested in the Madrid deliberations occurring without disturbance and not being abused for temporary propaganda purposes, as well as aiming at essential progress in the sphere of European security. The spokesman added that the Polish delegation wishes to introduce a constructive contribution to further these aims.

Answering questions on the prospects of lifting martial law in Poland, Jerzy Urban said that the complete lifting of martial law is not yet possible because of conflicts that have not yet extinguished themselves. He pointed to the continuing functioning in Poland of groups that disagree with the existing legal order; apart from this, it is not possible because of the poor state of the economy, which requires special protection. Although the complete lifting of martial law is linked most of all with internal factors, there are also external circumstances that delay such lifting. Among them Jerzy Urban pointed to Poland's relations with some Western countries, and in particular the application of American sanctions confirmed by NATO countries. This does not create conditions for normal good functioning of the Polish economy, making overcoming of the crisis difficult, which is then linked with creating stable social conditions.

Answering other questions the government press spokesman said that about 1,500 applications for clemency on the basis of the Council of State resolution have been received by the prison administration. This number exceeds the number of people sentenced by the courts to imprisonment for crimes resulting from transgression of martial law regulations. Applications have also been received from criminals and persons sentenced for criminal activity that had no connection with martial law regulations. Such applications will not be examined on such a basis. Jerzy Urban added that the Council of State has pardoned about a dozen people, and that the remaining applications are being examined by the relevant offices.

Asked about the possibility of declaring an amnesty, the government press spokesman said that at present the situation is not yet suitable for such an act. He added that the Council of State resolution on an amnesty in effect gives the same possibility to a considerable number of people. The government press spokesman did not, however, exclude the possibility of the authorities reviewing such a decision in the more distant future.

Asked if agreement on the date of the pope's visit to Poland means that the socio-political conditions for such a visit already exist, Jerzy Urban stated: Both sides -- the authorities and the church -- are doing their best to continue to improve such conditions.

It also transpires from answers to other questions that the matter of renewing the activity of the UPI press agency office in Warsaw and the PAP office in Washington may be moving toward a positive solution.

He then denied Western press reports that the summons delivered to Lech Walesa by the organs of the Military Prosecutor's Office was not signed. It was signed by Commander Wojcieszek [rank as received], deputy prosecutor of the Navy, Jerzy Urban said, adding that Walesa receipted the summons, which are connected with present legal proceedings in the matter of indictment against KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] members. The Prosecutor's Office summoned Walesa to appear as a witness, Jerzy Urban explained.

WALESA REPORTEDLY TO COMPLY WITH NEW SUMMONS

NC081646 Paris AFP in English 1642 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Feb 8 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the outlawed Solidarity federation, was today handed a new summons to give evidence in the case against leading Polish dissidents, and sources close to him said that he would duly appear in court.

Mr Walesa refused to comply with a similar affidavit yesterday claiming that it did not give clear reasons why he should appear and also that it was unsigned.

Today's summons was signed by Rear Admiral Henryk Wojcieszek [rank as received], the deputy Navy prosecutor, and called on Mr Walesa to give evidence in the case against Jacek Kuron and other leaders of the now defunct dissident KOR Social Self-Defence Committee on charges of conspiring against state security" [quotation mark as received] -- charges which carry the death sentence. Accused with Mr Kuron are other KOR leaders Jan Litynski, Adam Michnik and Henryk Nujec.

Sources close to Mr Walesa said he would travel to Warsaw from Gdansk by car tomorrow to attend the hearing at Warsaw's military court. It is the first that Mr Walesa has been summoned to Warsaw since his release from 13 months in detention last November 14.

In a telephone conversation tonight with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr Walesa was asked if the summons did not indicate that he himself was in the firing line. He replied: "I am afraid of nothing. I remain determined." He expressed hope that his summons to Warsaw would enable him to meet representatives of the Episcopate. "It is hard to say," he said. "Nothing has been arranged, but of course it is possible." He did not rule out the possibility of staying for a while in Warsaw after his interrogation.

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEW WITH JARUZELSKI IN WARSAW

AU081505 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Feb 83 p 5

[Interview with Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw, date not given: "We Are Overcoming the Consequences of the Crisis; Interview With Wojciech Jaruzelski on the Situation in Poland"]

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, has received at the office of the Polish Government in Warsaw Peter Renyi, deputy editor in chief of NEPSZABADSAG, and Gabor Miklos, the newspaper's permanent Warsaw correspondent, and granted an interview for our editorial office. We publish below our questions and Comrade Jaruzelski's replies.

[Question] Hungarian public opinion has followed events in your country with the traditionally great sympathy with the Polish people and with interest, and is, by and large, familiar with the facts. Nevertheless, we are requesting you, Comrade First Secretary, to tell our readers the main reasons that necessitated the introduction of the state of emergency in Poland.

[Answer] First of all, I would like to express my pleasure over the fact that I have the opportunity to speak to our Hungarian friends, the members of our sister party the MSZMP. There is a particularly profound mutual sympathy between between our peoples, which is nurtured by the centuries of history and numerous similar experiences of the community of socialist transformation and the post-war period alike. It is our sincere wish that our close relations may further strengthen in the areas of party and state, social and economic, and scientific and cultural life.

We can both offer a great deal to each other. Proceeding from the general, universal laws of Marxism-Leninism, our countries are building a socialist society in accordance with their own specific circumstances. Both countries have gained numerous edifying experiences. Both Poland and Hungary constitute an integral part of the socialist community and are linked by close friendship with the Soviet Union. This is a strong, good foundation for close cooperation and a constant exchange of experiences.

To reply to your question: This problem is more complex than one's means fully to explore it within the limits of the scope of a newspaper statement. The Sejm of the PPR and the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum have analyzed the reasons that led to the introduction of the state of emergency. I believe that Hungarian public opinion is familiar with this analysis. We have informed our sister parties; I was also able to inform Comrade Janos Kadar at two of our meetings last year.

Briefly, Poland -- in a way similar to Hungary a quarter of a century previously -- was threatened with the disintegration of the socialist state as a consequence of the activity of counterrevolutionary forces. There was a real danger that menacingly developing processes and events would degenerate into a fratricidal conflict. The state of emergency we introduced in conformity with the PPR's legal system saved the nation from a tragedy such as the one in which you yourselves took part. We made this decision in a situation where there was no other way out. We decided in a sovereign manner, on the basis of our own appraisal, and we implemented our resolution with our own forces. Time has shown that we acted in the interests of not only the Polish nation but in those of the entire socialist community and European and world peace as well. It became possible to suspend the state of emergency by the end of 1982.

[Question] What successes have you had in the process of social consolidation? In what sense can one speak of a national accord in Poland and how durable are the elements of this accord?

[Answer] National accord is not an ad hoc act one can simply decree. It must mature in a complex social-political process, and that -- Hungarians are particularly well aware of it -- following from the nature of the matter, can require a fairly long time. Of course, from the viewpoint of a complete normalization of social life, it would be desirable if accord could be realized, if possible, rapidly. Nonetheless, we do not regard it as useful to speed up this process artificially. An accord can only be durable and useful for the nation if it stems from a profound comprehension of the system and the political and social reality. It must not consist of a weakening of socialism and a tactical turnabout, one arising out of expediency. National accord must strengthen Poland. We are not seeking an accord with the open and incorrigible enemies of our system. This would be an attempt to reconcile fire with water. However, we are striving for an accord with everyone who stands on the basis of the Constitution of the PPR and, irrespective of ideological differences, is prepared actively to participate in resolving the problems of socialist Poland in a positive manner. We have already made the first steps on this path. I have in mind here primarily the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], which is being established and is developing on every level of social life and becoming a school of dialogue and accord.

[Question] We know from our experiences that the state of the party, as the leading force of the socialist society, is decisive in a critical situation. Previous mistakes and the conduct of forces hostile to socialism had an unfavorable impact on party unity and activity. Comrade General, what is your appraisal of the party's present state and social role and the progress attained in restoring society's trust in the party?

[Answer] Our party has undergone a serious upheaval. At the same time, however, it has rid itself of casual people, or simply people who had very little ideological and psychological steadfastness.

Although the number of our party members has been reduced by more than 100,000, it remains a mass party. Its ranks include over 1 million workers. They are the backbone of the party and ensure its class character. The PZPR is effectively unfolding its political might and ability to be the leading force of the nation. It is aware of the mistakes that have been committed and is also familiar with the party's historical results and present mission and tasks. This is borne out by the voivodship party conferences on party activity, which are now in progress. Then, the twelfth session of the Central Committee will deal with aspects of internal party life.

As for the question concerning the restoration of trust in the party, well, this, too, requires time. My opinion, however, is that nobody who intends to and is able to think politically can doubt by now that it is precisely the party that has become the vanguard of socialist renewal. Every well-founded demand of the workers class and the working people expressed in recent years has been included in the resolutions of our party's ninth congress, resolutions which we are realizing patiently and consistently and are implementing despite the many difficulties. It is also on the party's initiative that we are realizing reforms of economic, social, and state life. The party encourages and supports equally the development of social democracy and the strengthening of the socialist state. Our experiences teach us that these two tasks are closely interconnected and can only be accomplished together.

It is true that mistrust and various grievances make an unbiased appraisal difficult for many people. A political struggle is under way and the desperate enemy is "working," hindering normalization. Society, however, is increasingly acknowledging the fact that the party is resolutely pursuing the path designated by the ninth congress and regards its leading role as a service to the nation.

The strengthening of party unity on a Marxist-Leninist basis is a progress. We have achieved a balance between democracy and centralism. Prior to Central Committee sessions, we hold preliminary consultations with Central Committee members in order to make more extensive preparations for the session, to bring plenums closer to life, and thus enrich proposals. The Central Committee is constantly in direct contact with the 200 largest enterprises. There are frequent meetings of members of the party leadership and the government at work places, in the field, their discussions on television, and interviews in the press. We inform the population about the resolutions and intentions of party and state organs and render an account on the status of implementation. I could enumerate numerous examples of the new working methods.

We have paid too high a price for the fact that we had deviated from the Leninist style of party life to fail to draw the consequences of this bitter lesson. At the moment, gradually overcoming the consequences of the painful crisis, our party is regaining its position in the ranks of the workers class and restoring its relations with Polish society, with the working people. We are also going to make undiminished efforts in the interests of a national accord in the future.

[Question] The Catholic Church had played no small role in the events of the recent period. How do you appraise, Comrade General, the relationship of church leadership to the present political problems of Poland?

[Answer] The Polish Catholic Church has proven its sense of patriotic responsibility at the most dramatic moments. Considering the large number of citizens who are believers, the church is fulfilling an important social role. Keeping the constitutional separation of the state and the church in mind, the people's power relates to the Catholic Church with the appropriate respect and aids it in the fulfillment of its requirements concerning its pastoral mission. The visit of Pope John Paul to Poland in June will be an important event. We are of the opinion that the mutual responsibility of the government and the corps of bishops for creating the prerequisite for the visit and the course and primarily the results of the visit will serve as the touchstone of mutual relations.

State-church relations are generally good at the moment, although I must admit that not everything is satisfactory in this respect. It is a mutual interest, primarily the interest of the nation, that we should prevent any manner of tension and conflict. We are of the opinion that such intentions guide the Polish church leadership as well. However, it is difficult to leave it unsaid that a certain sector of the clergy is pursuing an activity that has nothing in common with religion. Thus, one might say that the contradiction and conflict lie between a few representatives of the church hierarchy, a blind politicizing sector of the clergy, and the irreversible realities of the end of the 20th century.

[Question] Comrade General, would you explain the difference between the present concept of the Polish trade union movement and the situation prior to August 1980, on the one hand, and the practice of the former Solidarity, on the other hand?

[Answer] One might say very concisely: Trade unions must be trade unions. They must not be either an extention of the administration or a screen disguising antisocialist political activity. We are of the opinion that the trade unions should be decent and autonomous representatives of the interests of the working people of a given industrial shop now and the interests of the working people of a specific industrial sector and the working people as a whole later. That is why we attach great significance to the class character and internal self-administration of the new trade unions, their authentic trade union nature. Obviously, all this does not mean that the trade unions can disregard more general issues. In a socialist society, only the amount that is produced can be fairly apportioned. An active and constructive relationship to increasing the gross national product cannot be immaterial for the trade unions.

[Question] What role could the former activists of the disbanded Solidairty play in the new trade unions? Could persons who have been released from internment also be active in them?

[Answer] We adhere to this principle: In appraising a trade union member and activist, the decisive thing is primarily his present attitude and relationship to the state and the socialist reality. Verbal pronouncements are not at issue, because they do not cost anything but genuine willingness to participate in building a trade union organized on the basis of the letter and spirit of the new law, with a socialist content endorsed by the Sejm. We see nothing standing in the way of participation in the new trade union movement by the persons to whom you have referred. However, if anyone should want to use trade unions activity to disguise destructive antistate activity once more, he should not count on leniency. It is our resolute intention: The autonomous self-administered trade union movement is to become an important strong component of our socialist democracy. We are just as resolute: We will never again permit this movement to be used for purposes at variance with socialist principles and the fundamental interests of the PPR.

[Question] In what state is the Polish economy today? What is the position of the economic reform in your plans?

[Answer] It is futile to conceal that Poland's economic position remains difficult. It is better than it was a year ago -- and that is a fact. One can notice a slow, but constant increase of industrial production and work productivity. The reduction of housing construction has slowed down, there has been a recovery in exports; however, the changes are not yet so significant that one could speak of a breakthrough. We must continue to sell foodstuffs and a few industrial commodities on coupons. The purchasing power of earnings has perceptibly diminished; inflationary phenomena continue. We are waging a difficult struggle against speculation. At the same time, we are encountering difficulties forced upon us for political reasons in exports, which constitute Poland's only means of fulfilling its financial obligations.

The life of the Poles remains difficult. I would like to note here with appreciation and respect the wise patience with which Polish society is enduring everyday difficulties, comprehending that we cannot overcome the crisis without all-out well-organized work.

We attach great hopes to a comprehensive and consistent implementation, in accordance with its meaning, of the economic reform. You know from your own experiences that a certain time must elapse until the mechanisms of the reform produce the expected results. It must be added that, contrary to the Hungarian reform, our reform had to be prepared in a very short time and, on top of that, preparatory operations were further complicated by sharp tensions. Thus, we began the reform under circumstances where we lacked almost completely the necessary assets and suffered the most lamantable losses. We were not protected from errors, either. Various problems that were hard to foresee emerged. We are resolving them as we go along. One must not deviate -- and, primarily, it would not serve our purpose to do so -- from the principles of the reform.

We are convinced that there is only one way to overcome the crisis: That is economy to the utmost, the mobilization of all reserves and the perfecting of the mechanisms that promote the enhancement of productivity, briefly, what one might call the rationality of economic life in all of its aspects.

[Question] The United States and a few other capitalist countries are exercizing unprecedented economic and political pressure on Poland. The Government of the PPR resolutely repudiates attempts to intervene in the internal affairs of the Polish state and nation. A few Western countries are more moderate toward Poland. On the basis of these facts, what is your appraisal, Comrade General, of Poland's international position today? How do you appraise the support accorded to Poland by the fraternal socialist countries?

[Answer] Poland's position is determined primarily by its domestic position. Our position in the socialist community determines the importance of what we say, as well as Poland's active participation in international political and economic life.

Taking all this into consideration, our general position has improved already. Regarding our country's position, certain favorable changes have taken place in the European political arena. This improvement would be more noticeable and more favorable for us if the United States would not act so particularly offensively vis-a-vis Poland.

I speak with regret about this. For historical reasons, the Polish and American people are close to each other. At the time of the dismemberment of Poland, under bourgeois governments, many millions of Poles settled over the ocean, finding the bread and work they had failed to obtain in their fatherland. It is a sad fact that the present U.S. Administration has undertaken to play the role of the principal organizer of sanctions against the Polish state. This is becoming increasingly clear to ever broader circles of Polish society and is eliciting apprehension and protest.

The U.S. Government has applied economic measures against Poland, making matters more difficult. This is costing the Polish economy many millions of dollars and imposes additional burdens on Polish society. A concentrated propaganda attack is being leveled at us. A number of valid interstate agreements have been violated. Norms that are binding in the civilized world have been infringed upon.

Historians in the future will in all certainty judge the present activity of the Washington administration as a negative turning point in the long history of Polish-American relations. These relations are bad today, and I would add, very bad.

It is not Poland that is the guilty party in this. We were not the ones who began this superfluous American-Polish cold war. It is an endeavor of the Government of the PPR that relations should become normal between our countries. However, there is a fundamental condition that the Polish Government cannot and does not want to relinquish: The U.S. Administration should return to the norms valid in international life and abandon anti-Polish initiatives and acts. We did not retreat from pressure when we were in the most difficult position, even less will we retreat now.

We have been following with attention the relationship of other Western states to Poland. It is difficult to understand the positions of some of them. A livening up of attacks in the FRG related to a territorial revision cannot escape our attention. At the same time, however, we welcome with appreciation the appearance of a realistic attitude. We are of the opinion that realism and foresight are the most reliable counsellors in a policy of mutual beneficial cooperation and the building of a lasting peace.

I have spoken on many occasions about the internationalist fraternal solidarity of the socialist countries. We value particularly greatly the extremely precious all-embracing assistance accorded to Poland by our Soviet allies and friends. Without it, it would be difficult to overcome the economic difficulties that have accumulated. We are gratified by the friendly cooperation that prevails with the rest of the socialist countries, including the Hungarian People's Republic. We intend further to intensify and develop this cooperation.

[Question] In conclusion, permit me a question of a personal nature, Comrade General. You have been at the head of the government for almost 2 years. Subsequently, you were elected first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and you became chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation over a year ago. You have assumed an enormous political and moral responsibility in an extremely difficult situation. What gives you the strength for all this?

[Answer] It is true that my task is not easy, indeed, it is very difficult at times. I feel, however, that I must find as much strength and time as are necessary to fulfill my tasks. The many years of military service have hardened me also in this respect.

BARCIKOWSKI'S SPEECH IN WROCLAW ON 7 FEBRUARY

LD082035 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0610 GMT 8 Feb 83

["Extensive excerpts" from speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, 7 February at meeting of the Wroclaw party conference -- recorded]

[Text] I share the view expressed in the discussion that we are seeing positive changes in the style of work of the Wroclaw Voivodship party organization. [Words indistinct] I understand you have the right to ask how the work of the Wroclaw party organization is evaluated in the Central Committee. The question is even more justified because you were subjected to the toughest test and you went through some very bad experiences. Hostile actions in Wroclaw were particularly aggressive and especially stubborn. One can argue about where was it worse, Wroclaw or Gdansk. I think that only these two cities went through such a difficult political experience. [words indistinct] We consider that your voivodship committee governed very well. [passage indistinct]

Comrades, let us not think that commitment is not necessary for people. The majority of people like to be active and like to make their mark on the life of the factory, village or parish. [Words indistinct] In spite of continuing significant political difficulties, I think the center of gravity of our crisis is shifting to the economic sphere. That is why I share the view expressed here by Comrade Porebski that this year we must concentrate all available strength on economic activity. This is a decisive issue. We must make visible economic progress this year. Here it is necessary to apply the economic reform. This reform was analyzed in various ways here today. But, comrades, if one looks for the true meaning of the reform, then one sees that it is an attempt to create conditions conducive to human initiative in management and production. [passage indistinct]

Half of the problems to do with reform result from the fact that we are still unable to achieve the (?full) commitment of work forces in implementing the reform. Let us say it honestly and openly. We are still faced with the problem of how this commitment to the running of enterprises can be achieved. How far we have failed to achieve this can best be seen by the fact that in work enterprises there is no pressure, apart from some muted statements, concerning such matters as change in the structure of employment in enterprises. Comrades, we have enterprises in which the number of those employed in the production sectors has dramatically decreased while the administration has remained the same or has even grown bigger. There are cases where the number of those employed in production has decreased and the administration has increased at the same time.

Who is going to carry out the transformations? Not the ministries, anyway. Why are there no transformations? Because nobody is trying. Even those workers who are most involved [words indistinct] are not showing initiative. I am acquainted with some directors -- not too long ago I used to work in Krakow. A director orders some kind of artificial reorganization in order to decrease the size of administration because he realizes this cannot go on. He would not have to carry out an artificial reorganization if he felt supported.

I dwelt on this matter because there is still a lack of comprehension here as well as, I would say, too much conviction that this reform can be implemented without shifting anyone. But if everything stays as before then what kind of reform will this be? There will be no reform and we shall continue to pay for what is not being done instead of paying for work. I am just mentioning one of the issues [words indistinct] We say that there are shortages of manpower, but how much manpower is wasted? [Words indistinct] The reform must continue to be examined, errors must be eradicated, errors which could have been made while drafting or implementing the reform, but one must not create new escape doors [furtka]. We have a tendency to formulate great and noble ideas, but we are short on determination to implement them. The same thing can happen to the reform, this great idea of improving the economy, if we expect that the success of reform will only be shaped by orders. [passage indistinct]

I share the view expressed in the report delivered at the conference: Everything will be measured by increased production. True, if there is no growth in production then we have no chance for any equilibrium in the economy or on the domestic market. Production has fallen; comrades here gave figures for this. All right, then there is a very simple question: Can we live better while producing less? Compared with 1979 we are producing less by at least 15-20 percent. If we are producing that much less, how can we eat more than we produce? [passage indistinct]

As for prices, of course there must not be too much freedom and there must be controls. But let us look at this issue in a more general manner. The minister for prices, Krasinski, is under heavy criticism today. Krasinski goes everywhere and suggests to everyone that they must implement a policy in this sphere. [sentence as heard] Of course, a minister who must increase prices cannot be liked. If he expects applause then he would have to accept that there is some kind of social masochism and that people enjoy price increases. No, such a thing will never happen.

It is only an illusion that prices in Poland are created by Minister Krasinski. No. Prices are created in work enterprises because that is where production costs arise.

If we assume -- and there is no danger here that we shall accomplish it straight away -- that we get to a stage in which the price of goods is based on production costs, then if costs are increasing prices must go up as well. So, comrades, we must continue to seek mutual agreement: in enterprises where prices are shaped, among enterprises and work forces. If one charges high prices then someone else pays high prices, and on the national level, so that we do not get ourselves into new conflicts. Nobody wants such conflicts. The leadership does not intend to conduct an adventurous (?prices) policy, but the leadership cannot promise it will give up all (?price) movements.

I think, comrades, that for us, both today and in the future, it will be very important to adopt a realistic approach to everything that remains to be achieved and to be done. A question arises: Why do we speak so little about the degree of use of what we already have? Some comrades here said: Hospitals are old, schools are old. All right, they are old, it is true. They have been used for a long time and they can continue to be used with proper care -- and they will have to be used because we shall not build any new ones quickly. Why do we speak so badly of what we have already? Why consider that it does not exist? [words indistinct]

We all know that there are excellent schools which work in very old buildings and bad schools in very modern buildings. [passage indistinct] We do not speak enough about the people; we speak too much about the buildings and investment. Is this not some kind of misunderstanding, comrades? Should we not correct our thinking here? Let us approach the issue realistically; what can be improved in what we have? [passage indistinct] We must make a greater effort in the near future, bearing in mind that nobody will take the responsibility for Poland for us. We bear such responsibility and we shall carry on with this responsibility. This makes it our duty to take even wiser and more mature actions -- and may such actions be more and more effective. Thank you. [applause]

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON STATE COUNCIL SESSION

AU071532 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Feb 83 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "State Council Sessions"]

[Text] On 2 February, a session of the State Council took place in the Belvedere Palace.

The State Council examined the report of the Social Consultative Commission. As a national information and advisory body for the reemerging trade union movement, the Social Consultative Commission undertook energetic activity immediately after its creation. The State Council praised the achievements and efficiency of the commission in aiding the emerging unions. The model statute for factory trade union organizations which was worked out by the commission and the model electoral regulations have become very helpful documents for the founding committees. The commission also put a lot of effort together with voivodship information and advisory bodies into explaining legal rules and answering legal questions, and also into training aktivs in factory trade union organizations.

The report's conclusions were discussed. Special emphasis was laid on the urgent need to gather and disseminate the achievements of the emerging trade unions. This should be done by publishing these achievements, holding meetings and instructing aktivs.

The commission's activity will also embrace the unions' participation in the social life of the country, in consultations on decisions, and in discussion on statutes concerning labor matters.

Next, the State Council discussed the activity program of the State Work Inspectorate for 1983. The inspectorate's bodies will concentrate on the greatest dangers to the health of workers in industry, agriculture, and other sectors of the national economy, and on opposing violations of the labor law. A wide range of activities which will help solve security and work hygiene problems in individual government offices and factories was also established. State inspectorate bodies will prepare suitable ways of helping the trade unions develop the activity of the Social Work Inspectorate.

Next, the State Council examined the report of the main office for the control of press, publishing, and television shows. The State Council approved the report and said that the activity of the office and of its bodies has been in accordance with the law, has well served to protect the interests of the socialist state and its foreign policy, and has combatted infringements of public order and national accord.

The State Council evaluated the efficiency of the people's councils of control. It indicated that it is useful for the people's councils and their bodies to concentrate their activities on matters of particular importance for a given region. Besides exercising their own control, the people's councils should inspire the appropriate cooperative and self-management bodies to check and recheck matters which are most important for the population. It was said that concerning these matters, cooperation with the Supreme Chamber of Control, the State Work Inspectorate, and the Prosecutor's Office of the PPR should be improved.

The State Council considered 38 applications for Polish citizenship.

RZECZPOSPOLITA LISTS STATE OFFICIALS' SALARIES

AU041326 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Feb 83 p 6

[Report signed "(OR)": "Earnings of the Country's Leadership"]

[Text] How much do the persons in leading state positions earn? Issue 1 of MONITOR POLSKI published the 30 December 1982 resolution by the Council of Ministers, which supplies accurate details in this connection.

As of 1 January 1983 the [monthly] salary, including a job allowance, of the marshal of the Polish Sejm, the chairman of the State Council, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers amounts to Z35,000.

The vice marshal of the Sejm, the deputy chairman of the Council of State, the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, a vice premier, and the chairman of the Planning Commission receive Z31,500.

The secretary of the State Council, a minister, the chairman of the Polish National Bank, the head of the Chancellery of the Council of State, the first chairman of the Supreme Court, the prosecutor general, a deputy chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, the chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences, a deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, the head of the Office of the Council of Ministers, and a scientific secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences receive Z28,000.

The chairman of the Supreme Administrative Court; the chairman of the Supreme Court; a deputy prosecutor general; the chairman of the Main Office of the Control of the Press, Publishing, and Public Performances; the chief labor inspector; a deputy chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences; a deputy scientific secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences; the departmental secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences; an undersecretary of state; a deputy chairman of the Polish National Bank; the head of a central office, a voivoda, and a mayor of a voivodship city receive Z25,000.

A deputy chairman of the supreme administrative court; a deputy chairman of the Main Office of the Press, Publishing, and Public Performances; a deputy chief inspector of labor, a deputy head of a central government; a director general in a ministry; and a central office receive Z23,500.

A deputy voivoda and a deputy mayor of a voivodship city receive Z21,000.

If any of the aforementioned persons work as a professor in a higher school or institute, his salary is augmented by a lump sum of Z5,000.

PZPR'S OLSZOWSKI HAILS CPSU PEACE PROGRAM

For a Moscow PRAVDA 3 February article by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and Polish foreign minister, entitled "A historic Appeal," dealing with the CPSU's Peace Program, see the Eastern Europe section of the 9 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

NEW INFORMATION ON U.S. CITIZEN'S EXPULSION

LD082107 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 8 Feb -- New data on Garret Eugene Sobczyk, the U.S. citizen who was expelled from Poland for hostile activity in this country, which were released today said Sobczyk was asked last December 22 to report at the Passports Department in Wroclaw, where he was told about the decision to expel him from Poland and was supposed to leave this country by the end of the year 1982. He failed to comply with the order, however, and remained in hiding till a police patrol arrested him at Warsaw's central railway station February 2 following a routine documents control.

Sobczyk had stayed in Poland since 1979, and the post he had held at the Wroclaw Technical University was one of a teacher of English. He was in the know of the functioning of the illegal Radio Solidarnosc project in this country. Moreover, he analyzed the audibility of foreign subversive radio stations in the Polish territory.

U.S. TESTS NEW ANTIBALLISTIC MISSILE

LD081614 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The United States yesterday carried out the first test of an experimental new generation antiballistic missile designed to destroy enemy missiles equipped with nuclear warheads. The test was carried out in conditions of strict secrecy.

POLISH HELICOPTER CREW REQUESTS ASYLUM

LD081824 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] A Polish helicopter with two men on board today landed on Taernoe Island south of Karlshamn. The helicopter is a military helicopter and was presumably not spotted by the Swedish Air Force. The two men have been taken to the police station in Karlshamn, and they have requested political asylum.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH USSR COMMEMORATED

Message to USSR Leaders

AU071810 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Feb 93 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

To Comrade Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, first vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on our own behalf, we want to convey to you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and to the peoples of the Soviet Union cordial congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Since the signing of the treaty, the traditional friendship and many-sided cooperation between the Romanian and Soviet peoples and the relations between Romania and the Soviet Union have steadily developed in all areas of socialist and communist construction. The new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, signed in July 1970, raised to a higher level the scope of the relations and close cooperation between our parties, states and peoples in political, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural areas, on the basis of the lasting principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality and rights, mutual advantage, and noninterference in mutual affairs.

We want to express our conviction that, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty and of the joint declaration of 1976, and in the spirit of summit-level talks and agreements, the relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union will further develop, for the benefit of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace, and in the interests of detente and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

On the occasion of this anniversary we want to wish the Soviet working people, Communists and fraternal peoples new and ever greater successes in building communism and in the struggle for peace, understanding, and cooperation in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

SCINTEIA Article

AU041324 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 4 Feb 83

["Under the Sign of the Romanian-Soviet Close Friendship and Many-Sided Collaboration" — AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/2/1983 -- The Romanian people and the Soviet peoples mark today, February 4, the 35th anniversary of the signing of the first Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, a document of historic significance in the evolution of the relations between the two countries.

The Bucharest press points out in articles that the Romanian people reiterates on this occasion, too, its satisfaction for the manysided development of the bilateral relations of friendship still more, going down as an outstanding contribution to the implementation of the programmes for socioeconomic development of the two countries.

In the over-two-decade period in which the provisions of the treaty acted, the Romanian people traversed a whole historical stage, built socialism and scored great achievements in developing the production forces, the entire social life. In their turn, the Soviet peoples, after healing the war wounds, scored remarkable achievements in developing the economy, science and culture, on all planes of communist construction. The deep-going political, social and national changes that took place in Europe and throughout the world over the same period are well known.

In these new conditions -- SCINTEIA shows -- the second Romanian-Soviet treaty was signed in 1970, which stimulated still more strongly the mutual relations on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural planes, in all domains of joint interest. The declaration on the steady development of the fraternal collaboration and friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between Romania and the Soviet Union signed in Bucharest at summit level had a special significance in the upward course of these relations, expressing the common will to permanently work for the expansion and deepening of the bilateral collaboration on the basis of the community of system, ideology and goals, of the principles of international solidarity, fully equal rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs, reciprocal advantage and comradely mutual assistance.

It is the merit of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to have steadily stimulated, through their relations of close friendship, the Romanian-Soviet relations as a whole, SCINTEIA writes adding that the Romanian-Soviet summit meetings and talks had played a decisive role in this respect. The recent meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yuriy Andropov, when opinions were exchanged on questions related to the Romanian-Soviet relations, occasioned a reiteration of the interest the two countries show in the further development of the collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union in all fields of activity.

It is a reason for satisfaction that following the carrying into effect of the decisions made at top level, the manysided relations between the two countries witness an ascending course. A telling proof in this respect is the development of the economic relations, the USSR being the first among the Romania's foreign partners. The newspaper assesses that most favourable premises exist to steadily expand the exchanges, the cooperation in and specialization of production between the two countries. The fact is significant that the trade volume between the two countries is to double in the current five-year plan period as to the previous one when it also registered a substantial growth.

Of particular importance for the mutual relations is the collaboration in science and technology concern being shown for materializing it to an ever greater extent and for increasing, on this basis, the efficiency of the joint cooperation programmes, in keeping with both countries' possibilities and interests. The collaboration is also expanding in culture and the arts, in other important domains for a better mutual acquaintance and rapprochement between our peoples.

Romania and the Soviet Union collaborate on an international plane resolutely working for the consolidation of the anti-imperialist forces, of the forces of progress, for the cessation of the arms race, for preventing the current situation from deteriorating and for the continuation of the policy of detente, for security in Europe and throughout the world, for disarmament and the negotiated settlement of the interstate litigations in keeping with the general interests of peace and understanding among peoples, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU081937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/2/1983 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on February 8 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. The meeting was also attended by members of the Standing Bureau of the Supreme Council of Social and Economic Development, and of the government.

A report and communique on the fulfillment of the Single National Plan for the Socio-economic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1982 were debated and approved.

The Executive Political Committee considered that good results were registered in the country's economic development, in the priority development of certain fields of activity, in a faster progress of the country's energy and raw materials base, the reduction of raw materials, fuel and energy consumption, the capitalization of material and labour resources. The industrial output grew in 1982 as to the previous years, material expenditures were cut down, the technical and qualitative level of products was raised, their renewing process speeded up and labour productivity increased.

It also considered as a special achievement the obtainment of an about 1,000 kg grain output per inhabitant -- one of the important objectives of the programme of developing and modernizing the Romanian agriculture.

A remarkable activity was carried out in the fields of scientific research, technology and application of technical progress -- the communique of the meeting points out also highlighting that education, culture and health protection also advanced. Special attention was paid to the actions for the steady promotion of exports, of cooperation in production and of technical-scientific cooperation which enabled the achievement of an active trade balance.

It is assessed that the results scored in material production provided for the increase of the national income, and on that basis, of the consumption fund meant for permanently raising the population's welfare. The incomes obtained from renumerations and social funds rose, the goods sales and services to the population diversified, the 46-hour work week generalized in the entire economy.

The results scored in 1982, in the difficult conditions brought about by the world economic crisis -- the communique shows -- are illustrative, through the power of deeds, of the superiority of the Romanian planned, socialist economy.

Though in 1982 the planned growth rate could not be achieved, the Executive Political Committee considered that the national economy as a whole had witnessed a substantial growth, and that all conditions existed for a more intense socioeconomic development rate to be achieved this year and in the period to come.

In view of achieving the development rates envisaged for this year, the Executive Political Committee asked that firm action be taken for the rigorous fulfillment of the provisions enshrined in the programme adopted by the National Conference of the RCP regarding the expansion of the energy and raw materials base, the faster growth of coal, crude and gas production as well as the reduction, to a greater extent of the material and energy consumption.

The Executive Political Committee also asked that special attention be given to the fulfillment of the plan tasks provided for the consumer goods production meant for the home market, for the faster expansion and diversification of services.

The Executive Political Committee decided that the communique of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, the Council of Ministers, the State Planning Committee and the Central Board of Statistics on the fulfillment of the Single National Plan of Romania's Socioeconomic Development in 1982 be released.

The Executive Political Committee also examined and approved a report on the ensurance and control of the quality of products and on the activity of metrology in 1982.

It was considered that remarkable successes had been scored in 1982 in improving the quality of products.

The Executive Political Committee decided the elaboration, for all economic branches, of special programmes which should lead to the steady improvement of the quality of products.

Next, the Executive Political Committee examined and approved the proposals for the capitalization of some raw materials and of recoverable materials with a useful-substance content.

The Executive Political Committee also analysed and approved a report on the balances of the main farm products harvested in 1982. Measures were established which should lead to a good administration and utilization of those products in view of meeting the requirements of the economy for raw materials just as the consumption demands of the population.

Nicolae Ceausescu informed the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP of February 8 about the official visit of friendship Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, paid to Romania over January 21-24.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the productive results of the new Romanian-Libyan summit dialogue, results enshrined in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Romania and Libya, just as in the other documents signed during the visit, and expressed its conviction that they opened new prospects, of historic importance, to the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries -- on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane -- for the benefit of the economic progress of both states, of the prosperity of the Romanian and Libyan peoples.

The importance was highlighted of the understandings covenanted on that occasion for the intensification of the Romanian-Libyan cooperation in construction activities, geology, petrochemistry, transport and other domains of joint interest, for the balanced increase of commerical exchanges, just as for the realization of cooperation ventures on third markets.

The Executive Political Committee also pointed to the significance of the exchange of view between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the evolution of the current international political situation.

The full agreement was expressed to the conclusions reached by the two leaders on the need for all the peoples, the advanced forces everywhere to work most energetically and in unity to prevent the deterioration of the international situation, to ensure the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, independent development and peace, to solve, by political means, the states of tension and conflict, for the rigorous observance in the relations among all the nations of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantages, complete renunciation of the use and threat of force, given the current circumstances of particularly tense international bite.

Emphasis was placed on the assessment made in the joint Romanian-Libyan communique that the key-problem of ensuring peace, security and collaboration among nations was the passage to effective and substantial measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost.

In connection with the Middle East situation, the Executive Political Committee approved of the assessment made by the leaders of the two states that a global, just and lasting peace in that area could be achieved only on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied, Arab Jerusalem included, and the settlement of the Palestinian people's question through the recognition of its right to self-determination, to the setting up of an independent state of its own included.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its satisfaction at the reiteration during the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Romania's and Libya's determination to amplify their collaboration on an international plane, at the United Nations, in other international fora, within the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement, for a democratic and just resolution of international issues, in the interests of all peoples, thus promoting peace, security and collaboration among nations.

Unanimously approving of the documents and understandings convenanted during the visit, the Executive Political Committee set measures for the fulfillment in good conditions of the collaboration and cooperation objectives envisaged, for the continuous expansion of the Romanian-Libyan relations in harmony with the wish and aspiration of both countries and peoples.

PRESS CONTINUES TO MARK CEAUSESCU BIRTHDAY

AU071826 [Editorial Report] Continuing to mark Ceausescu's birthday on 26 January, through 6 February the Romanian press devotes about 3 pages daily to material on the event.

As a typical example, the 6 February SCINTEIA features an 1,800-word review on pages 1 and 4 of a Ceausescu book entitled "Romania on the Path of Building the Comprehensively Developed Socialist Society"; all of page 3 carries congratulatory letters and messages from various Romanian bodies, accompanied by a picture of Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu, and a poem dedicated to the "fatherland's son"; on page 4 there is a painting of Ceausescu among miners, and two articles under the common heading of "The Arts Pay Homage to the Revolutionary Thinking and Activities of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu," totalling 2,300 words; on page 6, SCINTEIA carries 2,000 words of foreign press commentaries on "President Nicolae Ceausescu's invaluable contribution to world peace."

FURTHER ON STAMBOLIC DELEGATION'S VISIT TO BURMA

Joint Communique Issued

LD081400 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Rangoon, 8 Feb (TANJUG) -- The joint communique on the official friendly visit by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma was published here today. The communique is as follows:

At the invitation of U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma from 5 to 8 February 1983. President Stambolic was accompanied by Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, Federal Executive Council member Dr Rikard Stajner and other Yugoslav officials.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY President, and U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, carried out a thorough exchange of views on the further promotion of bilateral cooperation and on international questions of interest to the two countries. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere which characterizes the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries.

During President Stambolic's visit to Burma, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and U Khin Maung Gyi, acting Burmese minister of foreign affairs, held separate talks on bilateral relations and international questions. Federal Executive Council member Dr Rikard Stajner and the Burmese ministers for transport and communications industry, mines and trade, respectively U Saw Pru, U Maung Cho, U Than Tin and U Khin Maung Gyi, also held detailed talks on the further development of bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic field.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the present successful development of bilateral relations and cooperation and reiterated their joint desire for these relations to be promoted on the basis of mutual respect and understanding, equality and traditional friendship, and in keeping with the principles and objectives of the UN Charter. Furthermore, they displayed their joint readiness to strengthen and enhance the longstanding friendship between the two countries, the major (?contribution and lasting foundation) to which were given by Presidents Tito and Ne Win.

The two sides noted that the present successful cooperation between the two countries offers favorable conditions and opportunities for further promotion of bilateral relations. They particularly stressed the need to further expand reciprocal economic cooperation and to intensify commodity exchange. The two sides will actively work for the development of scientific, technical and educational cooperation, and also for cooperation in the field of information. They will intensify reciprocal contacts in order to exchange experience and to get to know each other better.

The two sides expressed their concern over the tense international situation and intensified threats to peace and security. This unfavorable development of international relations, which is accompanied by an economic crisis of extensive proportions, has very serious consequences for peace and security in the world and for the development of the developing countries.

The two sides stressed that intensified and more resolute efforts by the international community as a whole are required by every country individually on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter so as to halt the present dangerous development of the international situation and to revive the process of universal detente.

They are convinced that independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and unhampered internal development are an inalienable right of every nation and an indispensible condition to preserve peace and prosperity in the world. They stressed that the solution of outstanding international problems is possible only with full respect and application of the principles of the UN Charter.

President Stambolic briefed President U San Yu on Yugoslavia's activities concerning a successful meeting of the seventh conference of non-aligned heads of state or government in New Delhi, expressing his conviction that its results will contribute to halting any further deterioration of the international situation. He stressed the irreplaceable role of the policy and of the Movement of Nonalignment in the struggle to preserve peace in the world, to promote equal international political and economic relations and to eliminate all forms of outside intervention, meddling, domination and exploitation.

The two sides noted that international economic relations are in a deep crisis which has a negative impact on all countries. They stressed the importance of beginning global negotiations on economic cooperation and development so that present difficulties can be overcome and promotion of international economic relations can be encouraged on a constructive and equal footing.

The Yugoslav side said that it expects the forthcoming sixth UNCTAD conference, which will be held in Belgrade this June, to make a significant contribution to overcoming the present acute problems in the world economy, especially in the areas of trade, raw materials and finance.

Both sides stressed the need for urgent action in the direction of opening up the process of genuine disarmament in keeping with the decisions of the First and Second Special Sessions of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament.

The two sides again expressed their support for the peoples still fighting against colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid and for their independence and sovereign development in peace. They denounced all forms of imperialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism and all other forms of domination as unacceptable practices in international relations.

The two sides entered a strong plea for the consolidation of the role of the United Nations and of its responsibility for the preservation of peace and security in the world and for equal international relations. They welcomed the recent resolution regarding the consolidation of the role of the world organization. Both sides stressed their loyalty to the principles and objectives of the UN Charter on which [words indistinct] the relations between the countries and the peoples can be built.

The Yugoslav side set forth its assessments on the latest developments of the situation in Europe and explained its policy of good-neighborly relations.

The Burmese side briefed the Yugoslav side on the efforts it is making to maintain friendly relations with all the [words indistinct] on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and irrespective of the differences in their political, economic and social systems.

The Yugoslav side stressed the importance of the CSCE process for security, cooperation, trust and peace in Europe and the world and emphasized the need for the continuation and further consolidation of this process. The nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe have made a great contribution and a constructive approach to CSCE issues.

The Yugoslav side stressed the interdependence of the CSCE process and the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace.

Both sides made the assessment that President Stambolic's visit to Burma had been held in a spirit of traditional friendship and in an atmosphere of understanding and mutual respect and that the visit will contribute to the further promotion of cooperation between the two countries. Satisfaction was expressed over the results of the visit, and it was noted that the talks were very fruitful and constructive.

The two sides believe that the visit has again confirmed the strong links of friendship between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma based on joint loyalty to the ideals and principles which lead to the promotion of friendly relations and cooperation in the world today. Their very informative, sincere and friendly talks have contributed to a high level of understanding between the two countries and their people.

During their stay in the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, President Stambolic and members of his delegation were accorded a warm reception and cordial hospitality for which President Stambolic expressed his cordial gratitude.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, invited the president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to visit Yugoslavia at a time suitable to both sides. The invitation was accepted with great pleasure.

Visit Ends

LD081533 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Rangoon, 8 Feb (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today ended his 4-day official and friendly visit to Burma, where he stayed at the invitation of U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and of the State Council.

Immediately before his departure, President Petar Stambolic, in his residence in Rangoon this morning, had concluding talks with his host, President U San Yu. After a cordial and friendly exchange of views President Stambolic and his associates, accompanied by their host, President U San Yu, and top Burmese personalities, drove to the airport where he was given a cordial send-off.

The official talks between the two presidents were held, as indeed all the previous ones during the past 3 days, in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete trust. During the meeting today a brief summary was made of the questions of special importance for the two countries pertaining to bilateral relations and also on the more important international events which characterize the present international developments.

Presidents Stambolic and U San Yu expressed particular satisfaction on the complete success of economic talks. On this occasion again, mutual satisfaction was expressed over the present economic cooperation and it was agreed that it should continue to develop and to be promoted through higher forms of cooperation. The two presidents were informed about what had been agreed upon concerning the continuation and conclusion of fresh business by Yugoslav enterprises. It is understood that the Yugoslav side has been informed that good prospects exist for the expansion of cooperation, expecially of Yugoslav participation in the development of Burmese mining, energy and transport. During the concluding talks both sides expressed their conviction that Burmese-Yugoslav economic relations, nurtured year after year despite the adverse economic situation in the world, have good prospects when viewed as a whole.

Regarding the international questions, satisfaction was expressed, both during the talks between Petar Stambolic and President U San Yu and during the talks between Ministers Lazar Mojsov and U Khin Maung Gyi, because of the proximity of views on some key problems imperiling world peace. The two sides especially stressed their readiness to cooperate further within the framework of the UN and other international organizations, where in any case the representatives of the two countries have closely cooperated until now. It is understood that during the talks reference was made to international economic relations and difficulties facing the developing countries because of the present unfavorable and inequitable international trade system. On this point, too, it is stressed, readiness was expressed for cooperation to initiate global international negotiations on the new international economic system. President U San Yu expressed Burma's hope that the sixth UNCTAD conference in Belgrade will be successful and that it will adopt decisions which will contribute to the solution of international economic problems.

Great satisfaction is expressed in the Burmese quarters here and among the members of the Yugoslav delegation over the visit and the talks which were characterized by openness, cordiality and complete trust. On several occasions during the talks words of gratitude could be heard from Burmese leaders for the understanding and support Yugoslavia provided to Burma and its efforts and struggle to preserve its independence and peace in the area, and also for the contribution and assistance to the development of Burma.

After the talks Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, accompanied by his host, President U San Yu, left for the airport. They were greeted by several thousand students and workers who flanked the road along which the motorcade traveled. At Rangoon airport President Petar Stambolic and his associates were bid farewell and seen off with highest state honors by top Burmese leaders.

SFRY ambassador to Burma Ranko Radulovic and embassy members and representatives of a small Yugoslav community in Rangoon saw them off as well. The special plane with the president of our Presidency and members of his party aboard took off exactly at noon for Yugoslavia.

STAMBOLIC COMMENTS ON INDONESIA, BURMA VISITS

LD091020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0917 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, February 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia, Indonesia and Burma share "close views on the way of settling the main international problems and crisis in certain regions of the world."

This statement was made by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic on returning here last Tuesday evening from visits to these two countries.

Stambolic said he was very satisfied with his talks with Presidents Suharto and U San Yu, assessing as "useful" the exchange of views on the further promotion of bilateral relations, especially economic cooperation, and on international issues.

The president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia said that he and his hosts had established that there are possibilities for the expansion of economic cooperation in energy, machine-building, capital development projects and other fields.

Stambolic and his hosts considered "concrete possibilities" for further cooperation, and "new concrete projects".

With President Suharto, Stambolic especially considered what the Nonaligned Movement could and should do to contribute to channelling the international trends towards a positive direction.

I think it is important, he said, that we "considered concrete measures and actions" that can be taken along these lines. We agreed that at the seventh summit of nonaligned countries we should concentrate on key issues, he added. These issues include the consolidation of peace, the strengthening of independence of countries and peoples and the settling of international economic problems, especially the problems of development of developing countries.

President Suharto considers that for the role of our movement it is especially important to further strengthen our unity on the authentic principlers and re-assert the independence and non-bloc orientation, said Stambolic.

Naturally, Indonesia is especially pre-occupied with the crisis in Kampuchea, Stambolic said. He once again agreed that this problem can be successfully dealt with only on the basis of the U.N. Charter and the policy of nonalignment, along with the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Referring to his talks with President U San Yu, the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia said that Burma, although no longer a member of the movement, in its foreign policy consistently adheres to precisely those principles which constitute the basis of the policy of nonalignment.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD082135 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1846 GMT 8 Feb 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 8 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Cuba have pointed out that preparations for the seventh non-aligned summit in Delhi are unfolding in conditions of strained international political and economic relations. The two countries have noted that the crisis in world economic relations has placed the majority of the developing countries in an extremely difficult position and that this calls for a decisive engagement of the non-aligned countries in the struggle for preserving world peace and creating conditions for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The above was set out today, Tuesday, during the talks between Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan and Vice-President of the Cuban State and Ministerial Councils Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

Rodriguez arrived in Belgrade today at the head of a Cuban delegation for consultations on preparations for the seventh non-aligned summit. The Cuban delegation will also have talks on the promotion of relations between the two non-aligned countries, especially at the economic level.

PZPR DELEGATION INFORMED ON SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD090103 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 8 (TANJUG) -- A study delegation of Polish United Workers' Party were informed at the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee today, Tuesday, about the LCY role in the socialist self-management system.

The delegation, led by head of the organizational department of the PUWP Central Committee Kazimierz Cypryniak, was received by LCY President Executive Secretary Vlado Janzic.

As part of the talks the Polish delegation has had in Belgrade, information was exchanged on social trends in the two countries and the activities of the LCY and the PUWP at the internal level.

The development of relations between the two parties was also discussed.

The PUWP delegation today ended a several-day visit to Yugoslavia and left Warsaw.

SARAJEVO TV VIEWS HOXHA'S OPPOSITION TO SFRY

LD061927 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- Sarajevo television transmitted this evening in its television newsreel for all the Serbo-Croatian speaking area of Yugoslavia a commentary entitled "The Great Errors of Enver Hoxha" by its foreign political commentator Dragoljub Maslic.

For some time now, the commentator says, Enver Hoxha, who has excluded his own country from all currents of contemporary world history, has been exerting a kind of pressure on international public opinion. In his lengthy pamphlet "The Titoites" he tries in vain to convince both his own and the world public of the alleged Yugoslav plot to annex Albania. He gives "revolutionary significance" to the brutal liquidation of his closest associates, including the death of Mehmet Shehu. The first secretary of the AWP also disparages the achievements of his own people, achieved in the joint struggle with the Yugoslav peoples against the fascist occupier.

The pamphlet "The Titoites" is riddled with crude insults and untruths, the Sarajevo television commentator says, adding: This style has long been abandoned even by the most inveterate reactionaries throughout the world. Incapable of controlling historic truth, Enver Hoxha is even trying to define our postwar economic aid to the Albanian people as "a diabolical attempt by the Titoites to fetter Albania with chains of new slavery."

It is not the practice of Yugoslav policy to go through the list of what sort of aid and to which peoples of the world we have been giving and are continuing to give, but on this occasion may we be allowed to recall our material support for Albania. If Enver Hoxha suffers from loss of memory he should be reminded, for instance, that street lights in Tirana emit light during the night because of electricity from the first Albanian Velika Selita hydroelectric powerplant, which was constructed and equipped by our experts.

The Yugoslavs assembled the first automatic telephone exchange and built the water supply mains in the Albanian capital. All the factories until Hoxha's submission to the infamous Stalin's Cominform resolution, with the one exception of a footwear factory in Tirana, were also constructed by our architects. We dismantled our own sugar factory in Stari Sivac only to reassemble it in Korce. We built the jelly factory in Elbasan. We bought Albania a cotton spinning mill more modern than those we ourselves had. We built the first railway line from Durres to Peqin. Enver Hoxha does not want to know, but the Albanian people well remember that the Zenica ironworks workers made special types of railway track for this railway line, and that they did it when we did not have track for our own Samac-Sarajevo railway line. Selflessly, with both equipment and personnel, we helped Albania begin oil, textiles and agricultural and food products production. We took away from our own mouths to educate its pupils and students.

We know that the friendly Albanian people will never forget that.

Enver Hoxha, the Sarajevo commentator goes on to say, in a paranoid manner, usurps for himself the right to truth and equates it with distorted private opinion. Blinded by the dogmatic teaching and practice of Stalin, whose monument in Tirana he goes past every day, he subjected the whole of that country's life to himself and turned Albania into a fortress of despotism.

The self-styled "absolute authority" on Marxism-Leninism has become a cruel Stalinist inquisitor of his own nation. His country is not a signatory of the UN Declaration on Human Rights or the Final Act of the Helsinki conference which confirms the inviolability of state borders in Europe because that would have meant giving up his aspirations for a "Greater Albania."

The worst degenerates of the Albanian people, Ballists, supporters of Zogu, and emigrants of diverse complexions with whom Hoxha is associating both against Yugoslavia, but also against his own country, are trying to implement this fascist idea and objective. In substance this kind of rehashing by reactionary remnants, who want to turn Albania back, can cause wider and dangerous extra-Balkan meddling. This runs counter to the aspirations and interests not only of the Yugoslav and Albanian peoples but of all other people in the Balkans."

Commentator Dragoljub Maslic then says: "Enver Hoxha cannot list one single fact regarding Yugoslavia's meddling in Albanian internal affairs, so he resorts to crude falsehoods and fabrications. In addition he stubbornly goes on repeating that in Yugoslavia he has some of "his territories," and by instigating Albanian nationalism and irredentism he is demanding that in line with his thinking we should change our constitutional system, federal setup and our state borders so that he can incorporate these "territories of his" in the so-called "United Albania."

We will not allow anyone, and that includes Enver Hoxha, to tailor our borders and to cast a slur on the Albanian nationality in Kosovo which, together with our other nations and nationalities, is contributing to the all-round development of Yugoslavia on the lasting foundations of our, Tito's, revolution.

Looking to the future, we remain loyal to our orientation -- that is, that we should develop friendship with the Albanian people, proffering our hand for mutually beneficial cooperation, in the interest of our countries and of our peaceful development, Sarajevo Television commentator Dragoljub Maslic says in conclusion.

CROAT ASSEMBLY PROBOSES SPILJAK FOR PRESIDENCY

LD082241 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1927 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Zagreb, Feb 8 (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the Assembly of Croatia, a republic in western Yugoslavia, Tuesday unanimously supported the candidature of Mika Spiljak, 67, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, for the member Croatia on the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

The Presidency of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Croatia put forward Mika Spiljak as candidate for a member of Yugoslavia's Presidency on February 1.

On the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Spiljak would replace Dr. Vladimir Bakaric, the vice-president of the Presidency, who recently died.

So far, Mika Spiljak has filled responsible posts in Croatia and Yugoslavia. Among other posts, he was the federal premier and the president of Yugoslavia's Confederation of Trade Unions.

8 FEBRUARY LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION REPORTED

LD090422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Feb (TANJUG) -- At a session held today, the LCY Central Committee Presidium was informed about problems of supplying the population with consumer goods in short supply.

It was said that in addition to objective difficulties, such as shortages of foreign currency, disharmony in goods-monetary relations and others, causes for shortages should also be sought in subjective weaknesses, failure to realize the rights and responsibilities of self-management organizations and communities and community sociopolitical organs in this very significant sphere, insufficient organization of and links between production and trade, failure to fulfill agreed obligations, evasion of regulations on trade of goods and services, various instances of blackmail and restrictions, market protection and other forms of conduct that are at variance with agreed policy and our system.

The Presidium believes that, starting from conclusions of the third and fourth sessions of the LCY Central Committee, all social subjects' responsibilities should be increased with the aim of solving these problems more speedily and efficiently, which is of primary political significance for the realization of this year's socioeconomic development policy. In this connection the precise obligations and tasks of all subjects, from basic organizations of associated labor to the federation, must be determined and defined.

The session also stressed the significance of consistent implementation of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces' conclusions on supplies and the social agreement on securing and using foreign currency for financing priority imports of certain products or raw materials for their production in 1983 on the united Yugoslav market, as well as some other measures to do with solving the problem of supplies. Signatories of agreements and all those to whom they apply carry full social and political responsibility for the implementation of agreed obligations.

The session laid particular stress on the responsibility of Communists in self-management organs; delegations; appropriate organs in municipalities, towns, republics and provinces; the Federal Executive Council; and federal administrative organs to more speedily and decisively create conditions to increasingly solve the question of supplies on the basis of the interests of working people in the system of self-management associated labor and in the delegate system. It was agreed that as soon as possible these problems should be examined in central and provincial League of Communists committees, which should also determine concrete tasks of Communists.

The Presidium decided to hold the next, fifth, session of the LCY Central Committee on 28 February this year. This session will also examine the standing orders and orientation program of the Central Committee's work.

FORMER KOSOVO LC INFORMATION CHIEF DETAINED

AU041423 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Feb 83 p 6

[Z. Zejneli report]

[Text] [No place and date given] -- Tahir Geci, former chief of the information department of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, who has been held in detention recently, has also now been expelled from the League of Communists and therefore the stories about his whereabouts since his dismissal from his former responsible position have become immaterial.

The stories that Tahir Geci is being held in detention have been circulating for some months. At one time he was arrested in his apartment, but was released after a certain time only to be again taken into custody later.

Following his release from detention and his dismissal from his working place, Tahir tried to deny the stories that he had ever been held in detention.

Who in fact is Tahir Geci?

As a journalist, Geci was transferred from Rlindja to the position of chief of information service.

He is one of those individuals who prevented the press from publishing the reports about the theft of the bust of People's Hero Petar Prlja in Ranic village, Decani commune. He requested that reports should be published in the press literally and he frequently contacted the newspapers himself. He was the one who on certain occasions prevented the publication of some statements made in some discussions. There are many things that Geci "accomplished" for information and in connection with information during his term (of 4 or 5 years) as chief of the information department.

During the first hostile demonstrations on 11 March 1981, when no reporter in Kosovo reported to his editorial office what was actually happening because no one knew what was involved and no one knew the real intentions of demonstrators, Tahir Geci hurried, just in case, and called all editorial offices in Belgrade to tell them that they should not publish anything in the event that a reporter sent in a report. He was in fact the one who, together with a warning, informed the editorial offices about what was happening in Pristina.

The investigation is in progress.

KOSOVO COMMISSION EXPELS, WARNS LC MEMBERS

AU012050 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The Kosovo League of Communists Commission for Statutory Matters held a meeting today chaired by (Boro Democic). It discussed 13 complaints about ideopolitical measures pronounced by the communal statutory commissions against certain League of Communists members. Discussing the complaints, the Kosovo League of Communists Commission for Statutory Matters decided to expel 7 members from the League of Communists, changed 2 decisions for expulsion to last warning, and annulled the communal statutory commissions' decisions of expulsion for 4 members, having taken into consideration that the said persons were ideopolitically pure and as such could remain members of the League of Communists.

KOSOVO LEADERS VIEW SECURITY, ALBANIAN ATTACKS

AU052030 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Summary] Following the involvement of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces, the security and political situation in Pristina municipality has been constantly improving. This was the assessment made by Nebi Gasi, president of the Municipal Committee of the League of Communists in Pristina at today's meeting of the committee. Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo Presidency also attended the meeting. Nebi Gasi referred to a number of facts which attest to the constant improvement of the situation and to the restoration of confidence between the peoples and nationalities, which was shaken following the counterrevolutionary events.

"Nebi Gasi also stressed that in the commune of Pristina hostile illegal activity is still taking place from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, through the working of slogans, the distribution of pamphlets with hostile contents and in other ways. Among other things, he stated, this shows that some basic party organizations and communists are not sufficiently alert and have not been sufficiently active in opposing the enemy more successfully."

Nebi Gasi noted that there are two negative trends in the commune of Pristina. On the one hand there are the Albanian nationalists who are now trying to oppose the policy of the League of Communists by criticizing everything through the public information media and by pointing out a so-called threat to the Albanians in Yugoslavia. Another trend is that prevailing among Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists and takes the form of decrying the fate of the Serbian people and various other lies. They, too, speak with ill-intentioned criticism about the activity of the League of Communists, but they themselves fail to enter into the battle to stabilize the situation. "Both sides intend to destroy coexistence and sow the seeds of intranational hatred," Nebi Gasi went on to say.

Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo Presidency, also addressed the meeting, stressing that the political situation is constantly being stabilized owing to the organized activity of the League of Communists. Kolj Siroka stressed that one of the main tasks in the future concerns work with the youth.

He devoted the major part of his speech to Yugoslav-Albanian relations, strongly denouncing the attacks being made against our country by the AWP and its leader, Enver Hoxha. Kolj Siroka stressed that this is a propaganda war of the most flagrant sort, which is being guided and organized personally by Enver Hoxha, who because of his internal situation is trying to divert the attention of public opinion from difficult internal problems and the struggle for power, and is doing this by pointing to the supposedly severe situation of the Albanian people in Yugoslavia, Kolj Siroka stated.

"But our self-managing socialist reality and the affirmation of Albanians in Socialist Yugoslavia is our strongest argument in countering the hostile, anti-Yugoslav propaganda being waged by the Albanian leadership," Kolj Siroka stated, among other things.

TRIAL OF ALBANIAN IRREDENTISTS BEGINS IN PRISTINA

LD071846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Pristina, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- At the Pristina district court the Bench of Five today began the trial of 23 members of the irredentist organization called by its founders the Communist Marxist-Leninist Party of the Albanians in Yugoslavia. Judge Mentor Coku is presiding. The following are being tried: Redzep Macedonci, Adem Prapastica, Ljufti Macedonci, Nusret Ahmeti, Kadri Cakici, Adem Dervisoli, Fatmir Grajcevci, Bahrit Ahmeti, Agim Ahmeti, Martin Cuni, Mosan Braha, Osman Macedonci, Arban Hodza, Avdi Krasnici, Naim Mahmudi, Ahmet Cirici, Zenun Djocaj, Hamza Morina, Salah Jonuzi, Sabit Gasi, Skender Vardari, Ahmet Isljami and Idriz Jusufi.

The majority of the defendants are students or pupils with school certificate qualifications while the first and the last defendants are former militiamen. The oldest and the most educated person among them is Zenun Djocaj (born in 1943), a master of philology, and the youngest is Arban Hodza (born in 1963), a pupil.

With the exception of Ahmet Cirici, Zenun Djocaj, Hamza Morina and Salah Jonuzi, who are charged with enemy propaganda, the remaining 19 are being indicted for taking part in enemy activity designed to wreck the social system in the SFRY and the brotherhood and unity and equality of our nations and nationalities and to change our constitutional setup.

The indictment says that this irredentist organization was set up in the summer of 1978. The scenario of its members' activities can, in fact, be fully reconstructed.

First of all, Redzep Macedonci, Adem Prapastica, Musret Ahmeti, Ljufti Macedonci, Kadri Cakici and Adem Dervisoli met in Abdulah Prapastica's house at 28 Bihac street in Pristina and together with Abdulah Prapastica, Osman Osmani and Faton Topali, who had escaped abroad, they set up the underground organization with the camouflaged and sonorous title of the Communist Marxist-Leninist Party of the Albanians in Yugoslavia. On that occasion they adopted their program and established the ideological platform of their "party" and, in order to be able to operate conspiratorially, they all acquired aliases.

Having first worked to enlarge the organization and acquire new members, its founders Redzep Macedonci and Abdulah Prapastica on March 1979 drafted the first "information" bulletin which was eight pages long and sent it to the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communist Provincial Committee and to the organs of the federation in which they drew attention to their existence and to the alleged backwardness in the parts of Yugoslavia inhabited by the Albanians.

They sent a similar information bulletin on 30 May 1979 again to the top leadership of the province and to Rilindja. Already in their second report they stressed their platform and the objective of their formation: the merger of the "Albanian areas" in Yugoslavia into the "Socialist Republic of the Albanians in Yugoslavia," an entity which, in their concept, would have been politically, economically and territorially independent of Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro. This allegedly would have made the Albanians in Yugoslavia equal to that of other nations and nationalities.

This correspondence was continued even more actively later. Thus, on 11 March 1980 they sent to the current Kosovo officials "internal letters" and "notes" and in connection with Comrade Tito's death, "the Central Committee Presidium" of the "party" sent a telegram of condolences to the LCY Central Committee Presidium and to the SFRY Presidency. At the end of 1980, a 150-page "[word indistinct] of material" was sent again to sociopolitical structures with the statute, program and party instructions and with "a decree" in which the "(?central committee)" ordered that the program tasks which they had set "be carried out."

These materials state that the "Communist Marxist-Leninist Party of Albanians in Yugoslavia" is an organization comprising members of the LCY and that it is "the vanguard" of the Albanian people for "national liberation and for the formation of the Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia." The program demands that the status of the Albanians as a national minority be changed (they did not even know that the Albanian nationality had not held this status for a long time -- reporter's remark) and that it be recognized as a nation. It is further stated that the Albanians in Yugoslavia live "on their territory," that in population numbers they exceed the size of the Muslim, Macedonian and Montenegrin people. It demands that the Albanian people be joined together, that they be given territorial and national independence and that the provincial committee be given the status of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Albanians in Yugoslavia. According to this program, these demands can only be realized with the formation of the "Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia."

Apart from the internal order of this "republic" being regulated by the constitution, which would be a combination of the Constitutions of Albania and Yugoslavia, it is interesting that its founders had planned that private property and religion be eliminated in it.

Members of this irredentist organization had envisaged three days to obtain the "republic": through the consent of and a political agreement with the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee and the "Government" of Yugoslavia, further through a combination of political pressure and armed actions; and last through armed revolution.

According to the strategy which they had established, persons who were already LCY members or who deserved to be Communists could join the organization. It was further envisaged to infiltrate by the system of "1,001 links" all sociopolitical life, find those who thought the same, form cells in schools, university departments and work organizations. The accused had already started to put this strategy into practice. In the counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Pristina in March and April 1981, they took an active part, infiltrated the demonstrators and launched the hostile slogan of "Kosovo - a "republic" which, as is known, dominated the entire enemy activity.

Encouraged by the "success" of their activity, members of this illegal organization continued even more actively with the enemy activity. They printed, duplicated and circulated a number of their papers such as pamphlets. (?At the end of) April 1981, they sent "a note" to the LCY Central Committee and the Yugoslav leadership in which they claimed responsibility for organizing demonstrations. They went as far as to try to establish contact with LCY representatives in order to "talk as equal parties on the situation in Kosovo." Their slogans and pamphlets were also found in many Serbian and Montenegrin houses. Lastly, they had also been preparing to mark the anniversary of enemy demonstrations on 11 March 1982 in such a way that some of them were arrested the day before for being in possession of notices urging people to demonstrate, the extensive indictment presented by prosecutors Ruzdi Kosmaci and Resat Milaku states.

On the first day of the trial, the court council heard the first accused, Redzep Macedonci, who not only did not try to deny, but actually supplemented the indictment and explained in detail his role in "the party," of which he had been one of the "secretaries." He persistently insisted that the information about this enemy organization being founded as far back as 1975 and about its platform being established in the summer of 1977 and not a year later as the indictment states be put right.

It is interesting that this unsuccessful student had succeeded in being accepted for a militiaman's course after the demonstrations, and that he had carried out this job until his arrest. Members of his party agreed with this decision because one of the tasks of the organization's strategy was to infiltrate organs of power and other organizations. Macedonci had also been a member of the LCY. Concerning his organization he says that "it originated" by itself without outside influence, but he also confirmed the information that he had tried to inform some of the Albanian embassies abroad about its formation.

Replying to the question of the court as to whether they had monitored the reactions of the then top leaders of the province after being sent their "information," Macedonci said that they had and that their silence had been an encouragement because they had interpreted it as a confirmation that they were "on the right road" and that the time was right for the implementation of their goals.

What is also interesting is the statement by the first accused about their "party" being founded on the LCY principles. However, a few minutes later he took the opportunity to launch into a tirade of accusations identical with those which come every day from the enemy propaganda of the Albanian leadership about "Yugoslav revisionism and unitarism," about "Serbian hegemonism and chauvinism," about the alleged inequality of the Albanian nationality. Redzep Macedonci of course in this way, despite all the camouflages and demagogic slogans of his "party," clearly confirmed once again the true intentions of this irredentist enemy organization and of its members.

Trial Continues

LD081945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Pristina, 8 Feb (TANJUG) -- The trial of members of the illegal enemy counterrevolutionary organization "The Communist Marxist-Leninist Party of Albanians in Yugoslavia" (KMLPAJ) continued in the district court in Pristina today.

The main aim of this irredentist organization was the creation of the "Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia" "by hook or by crook." Its 23 members who are now on trial were particularly prominent in sending written demands to the then highest leadership of the province and in launching and publicizing the enemy slogan "Kosovo - republic" before and during the counterrevolutionary demonstrations in March and April 1981.

Five members of the organization -- Adem Prapastica, Ljutfi Macedonci, Nusret Ahmeti, Kadri Cakici and Adem Dervisoli -- were questioned during the second day of the trial. It goes without saying that they did not admit they had been members of the underground enemy organization KMLPAJ [words indistinct].

Under pressure of evidence against him, Adem Prapastica confessed he had taken part in the founding assembly (in the summer of 1977), that he was familiar with the entire program of the "party" and, on that basis, took part in hostile demonstrations on 26 March and 1 and 2 April, 1981. He also admitted that on those days he wrote slogans and distributed leaflets containing hostile material in Pristina. He said he was not directly involved with the organization, although his elder brother was its "chairman." However, in spite of claiming he was unaware of its existence, he believed that what he had done was "not bad."

The third defendant, Ljufti Macedonci, brother of first defendant Redzep Macedonci, continually tried to prove that all his visits to the house of Abdulah Prapastica, where the "party" was founded, were "accidental," even on the occasions when he was given concrete tasks. Thus, during his first "chance" visit to the house, precisely at the time of the founding session, he was placed on guard outside. Equally "accidentally," he found himself in the same house on 1 April, 1981, (at the time of the most violent demonstrations). He "accidentally" found the "party" statute on the table and "secretly" read it with Fatmir Grajcevci. But, he said, they could not discuss it because of Abdulah Prapastica who was working in state security. It now became clear that it was no "accident" that the same morning Prapastica told him the security organs were looking for Ahmet Cirici, also one of the defendants, and that he should be informed about it. "I agreed to it, because Cirici was my teacher," said Ljufti Macedonci, who also said he had read material pertaining to this organization, that he knew of its existence but that he "did not know" most of its members.

Defendant Nusret Ahmeti also admitted he had taken part in a number of "party" meetings and that he had accepted its ideology. However, he kept insisting that Osman Osmani, who is in hiding together with Abdulah Prapastica, "involved" him in the above events. Under the weight of evidence he also admitted that on 1 April 1981 he participated in the demonstrations "for half an hour only" and that together with other participants he shouted the slogans "Kosovo - republic," "Free our comrades from prison," "Trepca is ours," etc. He also claimed that since 1980 he had not acted from the platform of this hostile organization and that he had informed Osman Osmani about it on 5 May of the same year. However, he could not explain whose orders he followed when he found himself among the demonstrators a year later.

Kadri Cakici also admitted without hesitation that he was a participant in the founding session of the "party," that material had been read during that session, and that he was given the alias "Kula" [tower]. He also said he remembered that the main item of the platform was to declare Kosovo a republic and that all members were given the task of recruiting as many new members as possible to the "party" ranks, and that all these new members must also be members of the LCY. Although he, too, tried to pretend he was a victim of the "main bosses," he could not deny the fact that with them -- Osman Osmani and Adem Prapastica -- he visited Adem Dervisoli in Zajecar in 1977, where he was doing his military service, and that on that occasion they informed him about the organization's activity.

The trial continues.

TWO SENTENCED FOR HOSTILE ACTIVITY IN SERBIA

AU072055 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] The judging body of the Vranje District Court, headed by (Eqrem Islami), sentenced Dr Ali Bajrami, doctor at the health center in Presevo, and (Hajdar Selimi), teacher at the nearby village of (Crnotici), to 2 years imprisonment. They were sentenced because they attempted to bring hostile propaganda material into Yugoslavia on 16 August 1982 at the Gradina border crossing of Dimitrovgrad [on the Bulgarian-Serbian border].

1983 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER SALE PRICES ANNOUNCED

AU041421 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Feb 83 p 1

[M. Dapcevic report on press conference at the Federal Committee for Information]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 2 Feb -- The new agricultural producer sale prices for 1983, announced today, are in fact maximum prices. However, this is the second time that the maximum prices have been announced because maximum prices were also announced in November last year.

List of Adopted Agricultural Producer Sale Prices for 1983

Product:	Price in dinars per kilogram:
Wheat	13.00
Corn	10.30
Sunflower	27.00
Rapeseed	25.00
Soybeans	27.00
Sugar beet	2.90
Cotton	63.00
Tobacco	136.00
Young cattle	98.00
Pigs	88.00
Sheep	80.00
Wool	198.00
Broiler chicken	82.00
Milk	18.00

CORRECTION TO RIBICIC SPEECH TO SAWPY PRESIDIUM

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 4 February carries on page 3 a report on the speech by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium in Belgrade on 2 February. This report has been compared to the Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service version in Serbo-Croatian published in the 4 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 1, providing the following corrections:

Page I 1, paragraph 2, line 2 reads in BORBA: ...everything was monolithic and that only the opinion of the party had to be stated for everybody to agree to it. Unity must be.... (supplying indistinct words)

Page I 2, paragraph 6, line 4 reads in BORBA: ...knowledge in society, or rather the forces among the peasantry, the role of....(supplying indistinct words)